

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 684.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1858.

PRICE UNSTAMPED. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

J. B. GOUGH will deliver an ORATION in EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY, December 15th, when **WILLIAM JANSON**, Esq. will preside. Doors open at Seven o'clock, Chair taken at Eight o'clock.
Tickets for Platform or Central Seats, One Shilling; Body of the Hall, Sixpence. Tickets to be had at 337, Strand.

TO the MEMBERS of the NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
I have already informed you that I am a Candidate for the VACANT SEAT in your DIRECTION.

Having discharged the responsible duties of Auditor for the last Twelve Years, and thereby become well acquainted with the working of our office, I trust I may look forward with Confidence for your Support.

The Election will take place at the London Tavern on Wednesday, December 22nd, from One to Four o'clock.

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT GAMMAN.

11, King Edward's-road, Hackney, and
Storehouse-wharf, Ratchiff.

TO the SHAREHOLDERS and POLICY-HOLDERS of the STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I respectfully offer you my cordial thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have responded to my circular-letter. The numerous promises of support I have already received justify me in looking forward with confidence to my being elected as one of your Directors in March next.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have not yet replied will confer a favour by doing so with as little delay as convenient, it being my intention to go to the Poll if necessary.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN KAYE.

Prospect Hall, Woodford, N.E.
November 29, 1858.

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| 4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) do. | 0 6 8 | 0 10 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 14 0 |
| 1 Mustard Spoon do. | 0 1 8 | 0 2 6 | 0 3 0 | 0 3 6 |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs do. | 0 3 6 | 0 5 6 | 0 6 0 | 0 7 0 |
| 1 Pr. Fish Carvers do. | 1 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 14 0 | 1 18 0 |
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 684.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1858.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ROYAL ANTI-STATE-CHURCHISM.

If at any former period we have had good reason to congratulate our readers and ourselves on the progress of those principles which it has been the special aim of this journal to advocate, we have now more abundant cause than ever for satisfaction and gratitude. From time to time it has been our pleasant duty to record the public recognition, now by one statesman, then by another, of the soundness of the views we hold in regard to the proper relation of the civil power to religion. Such recognition, it is true, has seldom been unreserved, and has usually been qualified by phrases which mingled with our thankfulness some alloy of regret. For once, however, we have to welcome a profession of faith which is completely identical with our own—and, as it is made by "the Queen in Council," and is solemnly addressed to upwards of a hundred and fifty millions of her subjects, we claim the right of regarding it as a *national testimony* to the truth of those principles which it has been the main business of our life to expound and to enforce.

In the "Proclamation by the Queen in Council to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India," which was published in most parts of the Eastern peninsula on the 1st of November, the following paragraphs are, assuredly, not the least important:—

"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity to discharge."

There is a breadth, a fulness, and an emphasis, in the above declaration which leaves nothing to be desired, *even by us*. The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control never set forth its design in language more precise, or less open to objection—not even in its celebrated "Minute" in relation to religion in India. Indeed, these paragraphs of the Proclamation may be regarded as a faithful condensation of that Minute. The writer of the one might have been, so far as identity of sentiments are concerned, the writer of the other. Be it observed, too, that in this portion of the proclamation, not a single word is introduced to limit its application to Her Majesty's Indian subjects. True, it is addressed to the Princes, Chiefs, and

People of India—but the principles it enounces are limited by no geographical nor ethnical qualifications. What is disclaimed, is disclaimed absolutely and without reservation. What is declared as the Royal will and pleasure, is similarly declared. The sentiments expressed are expected to commend themselves to the Queen's subjects "of whatever race or creed," by virtue of their own intrinsic justice. Not a syllable of it would have to be altered were this part of the Proclamation—the only part that deals with the question of religion—addressed to the nobility, gentry, and people of England. This, in fact, is what those of us who are opposed to a State-Church want—and this is *all* that we want. We trust the Liberation Society, will, for the future, put it at the head of all their publications—wear it as a motto descriptive of their ultimate purpose—and claim as the highest earthly patron of their principles, "the Queen in Council."

We know not whether those who have insisted upon a national profession of the Christian faith as an obligation from which no political necessity can release us, will regard her Majesty's quiet but decided recognition of the basis of her own faith, hopes, and duties, as amounting to such a profession. For ourselves, we not only have no objection to it, but deem it appropriate, and, in the highest sense, politic. If this be, indeed, all that is meant by the duty of a Christian nation to make a public profession of their religious belief, we are not disposed to contravene the dogma. More especially are we disinclined to cavil, when the confession is linked with so entirely a satisfactory disclaimer by her Majesty of the right and the desire to impose her convictions on *any* of her subjects. Such words can bear only one interpretation. Her Majesty in Council abjures the right of compelling any who own her authority to furnish the means of propagating her own creed. But if she has not the right thus to impose her convictions on her subjects in India, neither has she in England. Indeed, her words imply as much—for she disclaims, not merely an unsuitable policy, but an untenable right—and she disclaims it in regard to *any* of her subjects. It would be futile to argue that the term "impose," means using the force at the command of Government to make her subjects think and believe as she does—for in this sense no Government on earth could impose their convictions upon others. They might impose on the great bulk of the people their *profession*—but it is not profession which the Proclamation refers to. What, therefore, we understand by this Royal declaration is, that the Queen renounces the right, as well as the desire, to lay upon her subjects any burden for the maintenance of that faith which she is nevertheless convinced to be the true one. Well, this disposes of nearly the whole foundation of a State Church.

The next sentence completes the renunciation: "We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law." We have not at hand, just at the present moment, the statement by the Liberation Society of their principal objects—but we have sufficient recollection of it to be able to say that the above sentence is very nearly a literal copy of it. At any rate, we shall take the liberty of quoting a parallel passage to be found in the columns of the *Nonconformist* within a few weeks after its first appearance in 1841. "The other general ideas involved in the separation of Church and State, scarcely need explanation. The abolition of all temporal privileges"—(equivalent to "that none be in anywise favoured")—"implies also the converse—the extinction of all disabilities affecting those who refuse to conform to a national faith"—("none molested or disquieted"). But we must also, in justice to ourselves, and as a hint to our opponents, quote our concluding sentence: "It would put an end

to episcopal baronies, and dismiss to exclusive spiritual duties the titled churchmen whose presence in the Upper House seems to have answered no earthly purpose but to keep alive bigotry and embitter strife." How the second paragraph, quoted in our columns from the Royal Proclamation, could have received the sanction of the statesmen who so long excluded the Jews from the House of Commons, we are unable to conceive. It is for them, however, not for us, to explain away their inconsistency. "It is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to office in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge." Now, in these pithy words, sent abroad to the whole world as the deliberate and solemn utterance of her policy by the Queen in Council, we have, in fact, an embodiment of the whole Anti-State-Church creed. Those who profess it, as we have done for many years, in evil as well as in good report, have at length the satisfaction of seeing it put forward as the best epitome of justice to religion, in a State document of the highest authority and importance.

THE PREMIER AND CHURCH-RATES.

A deputation to present a memorial on church-rates, from Incumbents and Churchwardens of Birmingham, had an interview with the Earl of Derby at his official residence in Downing Street on Thursday. The deputation consisted of the Hon. and Rev. Grant-ham Yorke, Rural Dean; the Rev. G. S. Bull, Rector of St. Thomas's; the Rev. W. Cockin, Rector of St. George's; and Mr. Charles Ratcliff. The following is the memorial:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DERBY,
FIRST LORD OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, &c.

The humble memorial of the undersigned rectors of parishes, incumbents of districts, and other parochial clergy, and churchwardens of the rural deanery of Birmingham,

Respectfully sheweth—

That your memorialists, having heard that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce a measure to Parliament in the ensuing session, having for its objects the equitable settlement of the Church-rate question, are desirous to tender their humble support to any plan which may, in the judgment of your lordship and the other members of her Majesty's Government, be effectual to secure the property of the Church, and at the same time to provide a better mode of making, collecting, and enforcing the rate than that which at present exists.

Your memorialists are painfully alive to the evils resulting from an entire suppression of the legal means of repairing the fabric of the Church and of providing the necessities of public worship. For more than a quarter of a century those means have been in abeyance in Birmingham, in consequence of the political agitation of the Reform Association in 1832; since which time your memorialists (or their immediate predecessors) have been obliged to have recourse to collections after sermons, and other modes of begging from their parishioners the funds necessary for the purposes just specified. They can affirm, therefore, after long and painful experience, that nothing can be more unsatisfactory, generally speaking, than what is dignified by the name of the voluntary system as a substitute for the legal "rate." The funds thus painfully sought are frequently very scantily furnished; and while some of the older churches are falling rapidly into decay, it is rarely that the contributions for the ordinary annual expenses are found to be sufficient for the purpose.

It may be a matter of doubt how far it is possible, after so long a period of disuse to re-establish the payment of Church-rates in Birmingham, although it is thought not altogether hopeless by some of your memorialists to effect this object under the provisions of the Act 19 and 20 Vict., cap 194, provided the efforts of her Majesty's Government to amend the law by effecting a commutation of the rate for a rent-charge upon property, or otherwise, should prove successful. But whether the church in Birmingham continues to suffer from the too successful machinations of the political agitators in days gone by or no, your memorialists deem it to be their duty to protest against the whole of the parishes of England and Wales being, by an act of the Legislature, reduced to the same unfortunate condition as that under which the parishes of Birmingham have so long suffered, more especially as in the great majority of the parishes of the kingdom the Church-rate is at this time easily and regularly obtained.

Your memorialists would therefore respectfully but strenuously urge upon your Lordship, as the head of her

Majesty's Government, the strong necessity that appears to them to exist for a firm and decided opposition to the proposals of Church-rate abolitionists, and that her Majesty's Government should stand upon the principle that the National Church should not be deprived of her ancient claim upon the property of the country, by means of which thousands of parish churches belonging to the nation, and the rightful heritage of the poor, are kept in repair, and the service of Almighty God, decently and solemnly performed, for the comfort and edification of the great mass of the people.

The *Birmingham Post* reports the result:—The memorial having been read, the Premier conversed with the deputation for some time on the difficulties surrounding the question. Lord Derby by no means confirmed the impression of the memorialists as to the intention of the Government to bring in any bill on Church-rates, but he gave the deputation to understand that the Government would resist the unconditional abolition of the rate.

MEETINGS OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

CANTERBURY.—A recent opposition to Church-rates in one of the many parishes of this cathedral city, has been followed up by a public meeting, on the 2nd inst., at which Mr. Carvill Williams delivered an address. To the surprise of some, the use of the Guildhall was granted by a Conservative mayor, and that building was crowded to the door with an audience composed entirely of men, most of whom stood the whole time, and yet listened with the greatest patience and decorum. Mr. Alderman Plummer, a Churchman, presided; and Messrs. Cooper, Horanail, Austin, and Elgar spoke to the resolutions, which were carried *nem. con.*, and amid much enthusiasm. In referring to the plea of the upholders of Church-rates that the churches were national property, Mr. Williams asked why, in that case, Mr. Spurgeon should not have the chance of preaching beneath the dome of St. Paul's, and why their glorious cathedral should be in the exclusive possession of a sect? inquiries which were responded to by most suggestive plaudits.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—Availing itself of the excitement occasioned by a Church-rate contest, the society arranged for the delivery of a lecture in this town on Thursday last, by Dr. Foster. The General Baptist chapel was filled on the occasion, and the lecture was most attentively listened to. At its close questions respecting Church-rates were put to the lecturer; and on certain local facts of importance being elicited, a determination was expressed to sift them thoroughly, with a view to future action. The Rev. W. A. Gilson was chairman, and other local friends took part in the proceedings, which included a vote of confidence in the Liberation Society.

HERTFORD.—On Friday last a meeting was held at the schoolroom of Cowbridge Chapel, Hertford, when Dr. Foster, who attended as a deputation from the Liberation Society, gave a most interesting and satisfactory account of its proceedings and of the further objects which it has in view. The chair was taken by the Rev. William Spencer, and a resolution was unanimously passed approving of the objects of the society, and appointing a local committee to co-operate with it.

LOCKWOOD, YORKSHIRE.—On the 1st inst. a public meeting of the society was held in the Baptist chapel, under the presidency of the Rev. I. Barker. The deputation consisted of the Rev. J. Hanson and Mr. Joseph Woodhead, of Huddersfield; and Mr. John Andrew, the society's district agent, each of whom adverted to different aspects of the question and referred to recent incidents, and the declarations of public men, as well as articles in the *Times*, to show that the principles of the society were beginning to be generally recognised as both sound and practical.

THE CHURCH-RATE CAMPAIGN.

CAMBERWELL.—A strong opposition to the payment of Church-rates has long been manifested in the district parish of St. George, Camberwell, and about two months back upwards of 650 householders, being about one-fourth of the whole number, were summoned for non-payment of a rate levied for the current year. On that occasion some of the parties summoned paid the demand of the churchwardens, but the greater portion did not pay; and it was understood that warrants of distraint would be forthwith issued in consequence. That extreme step was not, however, then taken; but since that time the churchwardens appear to have made up their minds at all events to attempt to enforce payment, for on Friday and Saturday upwards of 520 notices were issued to defaulters that unless the demands were paid within three days the warrants issued by the magistrates who heard the summonses would be placed in the hands of the brokers for execution. It is hardly conceivable that the churchwardens will take so unpopular a step.

At Cowbit the churchwardens have summoned people for a rate which was positively refused, but the magistrates have, of course, refused to enforce it. A magisterial bench has also refused to adjudicate in the case of the Boxford (Suffolk) rate.

At Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, and at Eastrop, in Hants, there have also been refusals, the last-named parish being so small as to contain but about two score inhabitants.

Rishworth, in Yorkshire, has witnessed an indignation meeting to protest against the "unfair, immoral, and illegal means" by which a rate has been obtained there.

The inhabitants of Barrow-on-Humber have had a novelty in the shape of a tea-meeting and concert, which, with quarterly collections, supplies the money

formerly obtained amid the strife of a Church-rate contest.

Three seizures of Dissenters' goods are reported—one for an eightpenny rate demanded in Islington; another of nearly 10*l.* worth of property taken for 1*s.* 5*d.*! In this last case a public meeting has been held, and the victims have had presented to them new sets of tables, chairs, fenders, fire-irons, &c.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

A special conference of the leading members of the Society of Friends, to which delegates were sent from various parts of the country, has been held quite recently in London, at the head-quarters of the body in Houndsditch, for the purpose of discussing certain points of their interior discipline, especially the question of marriage by members of their community with persons not in religious communion with them, and also to a certain extent the question of dress, though on that comparatively less stress was laid. There were about 300 persons present at the conference, including the central body resident in the metropolis, and the debate which occasionally became exceedingly animated, lasted four days. The marriage question, which was formally mooted by a Friend resident in Yorkshire, had two phases. The conference was invited to consider, first, the propriety of making such alterations in the existing rules of the Society as would allow of marriages being solemnised in their meetings for worship after the manner of Friends by persons who professed to be Friends, and attended their religious meetings, one only of the contracting parties being a member of the Society; and, secondly, between persons who preferred to be Friends and attended their religious meetings, but neither of whom were members of the Society. The subject is one which materially concerns the Society itself, and also in some degree the general public, though the latter may not be at first sight apparent. During the last twenty years in this country the Society has been slightly but gradually decreasing in numbers. The aggregate numerical strength of the body in Great Britain is estimated at about 15,000. There are some, we believe, who attribute not a little of the decline in their numbers to the stringency of their regulation respecting marriage, which, as among themselves, from time immemorial has recognised no union of that kind which is not solemnised in accordance with their own custom and between members of their own community. From time to time members of the Society have desired to contract marriage with persons not actually members, but who have been in the habit of attending their religious meetings; and such persons have either been obliged to forego a union, or to have it solemnised out of their own communion, an act which of itself deprived the conforming member of the status and rights of a member. Generally speaking, parties so united have continued to attend the religious services of the Society as before, but, save in exceptional cases, and then only as an act of grace and favour on the part of the ruling body, they have not been admitted to membership, and have been obliged to remain in the position, so to speak, of "outsiders." On the other hand, instances there are where parties so situated have taken umbrage at the stringency of a rule which refused them the rite of marriage within the bosom of the religious community with which they had become identified, one of them, it is true, more closely than the other, and drove them to have their union solemnised elsewhere, and have broke away from the Society altogether. The tendency of this has been, it is believed, besides creating occasional heartburnings within the Society itself, to check its growth, in this country at least, and to threaten it, at some time or other, with total extinction. It has also, in one point of view, believed to have seriously affected the domestic relations of the Friends themselves, dooming many of them, and especially the women, to single life, who, if they had been more free to contract marriage out of their own communion, irrespective of the effect on their own happiness, would have been the means of extending its ramifications.

The whole subject underwent an ample discussion at the conference, and the result was a resolution recommending a modification of the existing fundamental regulation, so as to admit of the marriages in question being solemnised in the meetings for worship of members of the Society. Before, however, the proposed alteration can take effect it must receive the sanction of the Society at their next annual meeting, but, emanating as it does from a body so well entitled, from numbers and influence, to the respect of the whole brotherhood of Friends, there can be little doubt of its ultimate approval.

The point of dress also came under review, but in rather an incidental than a direct way. The result was to recommend a modification in the costume in some respects, so as to meet certain objections; but it is understood that as strong a testimony as ever was borne during the discussion in favour of simplicity and moderation in dress and behaviour. Though the practice has been always more or less uniform, the dress of the members of the Society has, in point of fact, never been defined.

The whole of the business was conducted in the most amicable spirit, and the conference broke up after a *sederunt* of four days.

THE DEANERY OF ELY.—The *Herald* is told that the Deanery was in the first instance offered to Dr. Phillpott, and afterwards to Professor Selwyn, but both refused, on private grounds, the dignity sought to be imposed upon them by Lord Derby.

INCREASE IN THE INDIAN ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.—The *Overland Mail* says that a small increase will shortly take place in her Majesty's

Ecclesiastical establishments in each of the Presidencies of India; and that vacancies in this branch of the service will be filled up as they occur, instead of the nominations being made annually, as under previous arrangements.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—We are requested to state that, at a meeting of the Committee of Council, held Dec. 3, the Rev. W. Candall, M.A., late vicar of Bealbrooke, Warwickshire, and the Rev. James Davis, late Independent Minister of Rochester, were appointed joint official secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, in the room of the Rev. J. P. Dobson, who has resigned the secretaryship, and have entered upon their duties.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CHURCH-RATES.—Mr. John Marsland Bennett, of Ardwick, who describes himself as "an earnest member of the Church of England," writes to the *Manchester Courier* that Church-rates are a source of weakness instead of a tower of strength to the Church of England, and proposes a collection after every service in their stead. The vestries, he thinks, should consist only of persons who have taken the holy communion at the Church, at least four times in a year—once in each quarter.

CHURCH TRAFFIC:—A THRIVING TRADE.—We observed no less than six advertisements in the *Times* of Thursday last, in reference to Church traffic—viz., three advowsons (or next presentations to livings) for sale, and three for purchase. Healthy localities are promised or applied for in nearly every case; and, in one instance, the parish must be healthy indeed, for the present incumbent has reached the age of eighty-eight. He has had, however, "a good rectory house" and "a net income of 400*l.* a-year," which, probably, may have contributed, and which we sincerely hope may still contribute for years to come, to his longevity.—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE LATE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND HIS PALACE.—In a paragraph in our last number, headed "4,000*l.* sunk on a bishop's palace," we unwittingly did injustice to the wasting powers of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The estate and palace of the Bishop of Gloucester cost, but a few years ago, 28,000*l.* Now the whole is stated to have been sold for 12,000*l.*, being just 1,000*l.* more than the land alone cost; the palace being thrown into the bargain—total loss 16,000*l.* We give this almost incredible statement on the authority of the *Gloucester Chronicle*, and have been reminded of our mistake by the appearance of an announcement that, "A monumental brass effigy, to the memory of the late Dr. Monck, Bishop of Gloucester, has been placed in Westminster Abbey." Those who remember the Horfield estate controversy will probably think the choice of metal particularly appropriate.—*Liberator*.

CONFERENCE ON THE REVISION OF THE LITURGY.—A Conference of clergy and distinguished laymen took place on Tuesday at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of initiating forthwith a great national movement in favour of a Revision of the Liturgy. Both clerical and lay representatives were present from all parts of the country. General Alexander presided on the occasion. Lord Ebury spoke with great feeling and force in favour of the proposed Liturgical Revision. It was stated in the course of the proceedings, that the services of the Church, as practised in the Chapel Royal before the Queen, were very materially abridged. It was resolved that large public meetings on the subject, should be held in all parts of the country. The expression of a feeling of "no confidence" in the Bishops, so far as regarded the contemplated movement, was so general and so energetic, as to be practically equivalent to formal resolutions passed to that effect. Though the majority of the Conference consisted of clergymen, it was the prevailing feeling, fully and forcibly expressed, that for the success of the movement their dependence must, under Providence, be chiefly on the laity. It was also agreed that petitions to Parliament, especially to the House of Commons, should be presented from all parts of the country, praying for Liturgical Revision.—*Morning Advertiser*.

THE SCOTCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND THE CHEYNE CASE.—The Synod of Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church met in Edinburgh, on Thursday, in pursuance of the Resolution adopted at the previous meeting, in reference to the case of the Rev. Mr. Cheyne, of Aberdeen, who, on an appeal from a sentence of the Bishop of Aberdeen, was adjudged by a majority of the Bishops to have taught erroneous doctrine in the matter of the Eucharist. It may be recollected that the Synod adjourned from the 4th of last month in order to give time to Mr. Cheyne to consider whether he would retract the erroneous doctrine in question. The Court, which consisted of the Right Rev. the Bishops of Glasgow, St. Andrew's, Brechin, and Moray, having taken their places in full canonicals, Mr. Cheyne then read a paper, stating that it never was his intention to teach anything inconsistent with the Articles and Formularies of his Church, interpreted—as he was taught by the venerable bishops and priests of this Church with whom he was in early life connected in the bonds of friendship to interpret them—in harmony with the teaching of the Church Catholic, of which he is a priest, and from which, through the branch of it existing in this country, he received his authority to minister at the altar. And he declared anew his adhesion to these Formularies, and his readiness, if the Court desire it, to renew his subscription. The Court, after consultation for a few minutes, pronounced the following deliverance from the Bishop of Glasgow:—"The College of Bishops having resumed consideration of the cause, and having heard the statement now made by Mr. Cheyne, dismiss the whole of the appeals already disposed of." The Bishop of Brechin then said—"I do not concur in

the deliverance now pronounced. I protest against the same, and the consequences of it, and I desire that this protest be entered in the minutes of the Court." The Bishop of Glasgow then declared the Court dissolved. The effect of the deliverance pronounced by the Court is to confirm the sentence pronounced by the Bishop of Aberdeen on the 5th of August, suspending the Rev. Mr. Cheyne from the discharge of any of the functions belonging to his office in every place within the diocese of Aberdeen, until such time as he should renounce or purge himself of the erroneous teaching contained in certain passages of his sermons.

Religious Intelligence.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held in Willis's Rooms, convened by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to direct attention "to the providential openings which have recently been made for the introduction of Christianity into China and Japan." The attendance was very numerous.

The Bishop of LONDON occupied the chair, and in explaining the object of the meeting, observed that since it had pleased God to open up to our commercial enterprise China and Japan, it was our duty, without a moment's loss of time, to proclaim the gospel of Christ in those countries. He was aware that many whose opinions were entitled to credit doubted the practicability of introducing Christianity in those regions, and it was well known that missions were more successful in countries where the inhabitants were in a state of barbarism—where they had no historical religions to contend against, than in countries where there were old historical religions, which had almost as many props—from their connexion with the political institutions of the country—as the religion of our own favoured land. His lordship then proceeded to show that the Eastern religions were not as immovable as certain individuals who affected to treat all questions of missions in a "philosophical" light supposed: Buddhism had gradually spread itself; and if a false religion had done so, why could not a true one? Between 1550 and 1650 Christianity had made great progress in Japan. If the Roman Catholic religion had gained a dominancy in that country, why should they despair? But while they took courage, let them also take warning. If it was true that Christianity was so powerful for a hundred years, how was it that it ultimately died out altogether? How was it they found that for the last two hundred years the hatred to Christianity had been so great that by a Japanese decree which was issued it was enacted that if any Christian missionary showed himself there he should be immediately banished; and the edict actually stated that if the King of Spain should come he himself should be so treated, and that if the great God of the Christians should come he should be so treated, and that if the very Lord of Heaven and Earth should come he should be dealt with in a similar manner. (Hear, hear.) This hatred, he considered, was mainly traceable to the fact that Christianity had highly mixed itself up with political intrigue, which led the Japanese authorities to believe that the men who were propagating the religion of peace, were endeavouring, at the same time, to subvert the empire which tolerated their labours. He therefore thought that they would be wise in endeavouring to displace this notion. There was another great evil which shook the power of Christianity—shame that it should be so—the frequent quarrels of Christians among themselves. (Hear, hear.) Let them endeavour to show to the heathen the most convincing proof of Christianity—the love of Christians to each other. In China the Bible was to be purchased at a smaller price than the English Bible. A complete translation of the Bible into the Chinese language might now be had for 2s. This was a good beginning to make for the evangelisation of that vast country. A translation into Japanese of the Gospel according to St. Luke had also been executed, under the supervision of the Bishop of Victoria, by a missionary formerly employed in the Island of Loo-choo. The people of that island—for our knowledge of which we were indebted to the interesting work published many years ago by Captain Basil Hall—spoke a dialect of the Japanese tongue, and looked to Japan as the great centre from which their civilisation and improvement were to be derived. There was a mission to Loo-choo, and the progress which had been made there, small though it may be, still gave ground for the hope that, with the Gospel of St. Luke in their hands, they would, under the Divine blessing, reap some measures of success also in Japan. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of OXFORD moved the first resolution, declaring that it was the duty of all Christians to use their best efforts to evangelise the world. His lordship said there were in this country some people who maintained the opinion, that the nature of our present connexion with China, and the mode by which it had been opened, were of so peculiar a character as actually to render it unlawful to make use of them for the spread of the Gospel. The argument was put to them who, like himself, set their faces most strenuously against the last Chinese war. He felt it his duty, in another place, to condemn altogether past hostilities—(cheers)—and he had heard nothing, read nothing, and seen nothing, which had induced him in the slightest degree to alter his opinion. He still believed, though he might be utterly mistaken in his belief, that the ground of quarrel was unjust, and one which, by a Christian

people, ought never to have been taken up. It was urged, therefore, that it was inconsistency to say that the providence of God had opened up a way for their missions. It seemed to him, however, that if wrong had been done, all that remained to them was, without seeking to go back to the state of things which previously existed, to bring to bear on that which was shattered by these convulsions the healing influence of truth. (Cheers.) The exertions of the Roman Catholic missionaries should stimulate those who believed they had a more spiritual and more powerful religion. Amongst those semi-barbarians, great care must be taken. They had to deal with a suspicious people, who had great means of intercommunication, whom they had wronged, greatly wronged, by ministering to their bad passions in the supply of opium, that England might be enriched at the expense of their degradation. (Cheers.) They must send to these nations, in the first place, their own church, fortified by the presence of a mission bishop. He was convinced that if they went forward in the right spirit, they might see the foundation of their reformed faith firmly laid in the midst of these heathen empires. (Cheers.)

Admiral KEPPEL, in seconding the resolution, said the profession to which he belonged was one of arms, and it was not for it to question the right or wrong of a war in which it had to bear a part. (Hear, hear.) It had nothing to do but to obey. (Cheers.) He could, however, safely say that the sailors of the Royal Navy would rejoice as much as any other class of their fellow-countrymen could do at the introduction of the Gospel into China. (Hear.)

The motion was then put from the chair, and carried.

Archdeacon GRANT moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That the recent treaty with China, containing as it does a provision for the toleration and protection of religious teachers and their converts, is to be regarded as a call upon the Church of England to take immediate steps for the establishment of additional missions in that vast country.

Mr. CRAWFURD, ex-Governor of Singapore, in seconding the resolution, observed that there were three religions in existence in China, two of which had no spiritual guides. Buddhism, indeed, had a priesthood, but that priesthood was not respected by the Chinese people. The Buddhist bonzes were looked upon in the light of sturdy beggars, and could not offer any very formidable opposition to our missionaries. The objections entertained by the Chinese and Japanese Governments to Christianity were not religious, but political; not to its doctrines or its morals, but to its propagators and their intrigues. Indeed, the principle of toleration was in favour with both of those nations; and it was only when their rulers fancied that the diffusion of alien creeds by a more energetic race than their own was dangerous to the State that they commenced to persecute. In the Philippine Islands the Spaniards had converted several millions of people to the Roman Catholic faith, and an immense improvement in their social condition had been the consequence. If China and Japan were to be civilised, it must be done through the instrumentality of the religion of civilisation—viz., Christianity.

The Rev. D. MOORE proposed the third resolution, to this effect:—

That appeal be made to the members of the Church at large, to contribute to the fund which has been commenced by friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for the foundation and support of a well-organised mission in some principal city of China.

Having been seconded by Mr. A. MILLS, M.P., the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the right rev. chairman, on the motion of the Bishop of LINCOLN, seconded by the Dean of WESTMINSTER, and the proceedings terminated.

ROCHDALE-ROAD CHAPEL, HEYWOOD, LANCASHIRE.—The Rev. James Dunkley, of Knutsford, Cheshire, has accepted the unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist Church and Congregation assembling in the above place of worship.

BLACKBURN.—The Rev. W. H. Mann having accepted a hearty and unanimous call to the Pastorate of Mill Hill Chapel, Blackburn, has resigned his charge at Runcorn, and purposes entering on the duties of his new sphere at the close of the year.

THE REV. H. GRATTON GUINNESS.—This revivalist has been preaching at Preston in the Congregational Church, and also the Theatre. The *Preston Guardian* states that both the places were crowded to excess, and describes him as "possessed of wondrous power of pulpit oratory."

THE UNITED PRAYER-MEETINGS IN SCOTLAND.—Prayer-meetings for the revival of religion are now being held in most of the towns throughout Scotland. They are in general well attended, and are of a thoroughly catholic character, parties belonging to various religious denominations taking part in them.

JAPAN OPENED TO CHRISTIANITY.—The *News of the Churches* is the first journal to make the definite statement that the new treaty between Japan and America secures "to Americans, and of course to all Europeans, the free exercise of their religion, and the right to build churches, and that the practice of trampling on the cross is for ever abolished."

ANOTHER YOUTHFUL POPULAR PREACHER.—The *Chester Observer* has the following:—"The Rev. T. Carlyle, of Pepper-street Chapel, has this week been preaching to crowded congregations in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel. His discourses have been characterised by great originality, depth, and clearness. The audiences were perfectly subject to his eloquent and masterly appeals. He appears to be one of those singularly earnest young men Divine Providence has of late been raising for the

spread of Gospel truth. We have not heard his equal since we heard the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. The rev. gentleman is a native of the Maze, near Lisburn, Ireland. He is youthful in appearance, amiable in disposition, graceful in manners, and thirsts with a desire to do good. He far surpasses, in our estimation, his rival Guinness."

STOCKWELL NEW CHAPEL.—A *soirée* was held in connexion with this place at the Educational Institute, Stockwell-green (which was decorated for the purpose), in order to celebrate the Fourteenth Anniversary of the Rev. David Thomas's recognition at Stockwell. The meeting was very largely attended, and was addressed by Messrs. Canbell, Simson, Cave, Field, Bealby, Watts, W. R. Thomas (of Cheshunt College), W. Clarkson (of Cheshunt College), and many others. After many complimentary remarks to the beloved pastor, allusion was made to the new "Liturgy," which is now in regular use in the chapel. It appears that the heartiest sympathy is felt by all attendants.—*From a Correspondent.*

SHIRLEY, HANTS.—NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this building took place on Monday week. The Rev. J. Gregg gave out a suitable hymn and read appropriate passages of Holy Scripture. The Rev. R. Lashley implored the Divine blessing. The Rev. P. Turner, of Southampton, to whose labours, in connexion with several worthy and indefatigable laymen, the movement is owing, then went through the usual formalities of spreading the mortar, &c., and, after the stone was lowered to its place, gave the customary strokes with the mallet, saying, "I dedicate this rising structure to the worship of the Triune God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." The rev. gentleman then addressed the assembly on the great object that was before them. The Revs. T. Adkins and W. Roberts would have been present but for unavoidable engagements.

CHICHESTER.—On Tuesday, November 23, an interesting service was held in connexion with the recognition of the Rev. William Dorling, as the pastor of the Independent Church assembling in this city. After reading of the Scriptures and prayer, by the Rev. W. Young, B.A., of Portsmouth, the Rev. B. Dale, M.A., of Coggeshall, gave a lucid and comprehensive statement of the distinctive principles held by Congregationalists. The recognition prayer was offered by the Rev. J. N. Goulty, of Brighton, and afterwards a most appropriate and impressive charge was given to the minister and people by the Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colchester. The service concluded with singing, and prayer by the Rev. J. R. Goulty, B.A., of Saffron Walden. In the evening a public tea festival was held in the Assembly room, the newly recognised pastor in the chair, at which between 400 and 500 persons sat down to tea. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Revs. Davids, of Colchester; Dale, of Coggeshall; Alexander, of Stretton, near Rugby; Moffet, of Winchester; Matson, of Hanant; Varty, of Fareham; Morgan, of Ensworth; Rogers, of Retworth; Fox, of Brighton; and Young, of Portsmouth. Several other ministers were also present. It is somewhat remarkable, that Mr. Dorling, having resigned the pastoral care of a church in Brentwood, Essex, of which he was the successful minister for some time, in order that a reunion might be formed between two churches, or, rather, two parts of the same church, is now called to preside over a church formed by a similar reunion in this city. He enters upon his labours with every prospect of success.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AT BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Wednesday evening the Bishop of London gathered around him a congregation composed for the most part of poor inhabitants of Bethnal-green, at a service forming a portion of the arrangements just made by the London Diocesan Home Mission, of which his lordship is the president. The service was held in St. Matthias' Church, Hare-street, perhaps the most destitute district of that densely populated and characteristically pauperised portion of the metropolis. Great pains had been taken by the clergy to draw together such as it was the expressed desire of the bishop to meet, namely, persons who seldom or never avail themselves of the ordinances of the church, and in this they were completely successful, for by such persons the sacred edifice was mainly filled. Arrangements had been made for providing each member of the congregation with the Litany service (which alone was used) and the hymns to be sung, on slips of paper, and every person present who had any idea of their use could therefore freely join in the proceedings. The Litany service was read by the Rev. John Colbourne, M.A., the incumbent of the district, after which the bishop commenced his sermon, selecting for his text the 20th verse of the 3rd chapter of the Book of Revelations—"Behold I stand at the door and knock." The bishop's great earnestness produced a marked effect upon his congregation, who had listened throughout with the greatest attention to his exhortations. On Monday evening the bishop addressed a similar congregation at the district church of St. Simon Zelotes, Bethnal-green. The congregation consisted mainly of men; and it was a singular feature of the meeting that nearly all the women brought with them their little ones.

RE-OPENING OF MILE-END CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—A public meeting was held in the Congregational Chapel, Mile-end-road, formerly Brunswick Chapel, on Tuesday evening, the Chapel having undergone extensive repairs, and under somewhat new auspices. The meeting was crowded to excess, and was presided over by the Lord Mayor, who was surrounded on the platform by some thirty clergymen and gentlemen. The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. G. Bowring, Mr.

Majesty's Government, the strong necessity that appears to them to exist for a firm and decided opposition to the proposals of Church-rate abolitionists, and that her Majesty's Government should stand upon the principle that the National Church should not be deprived of her ancient claim upon the property of the country, by means of which thousands of parish churches belonging to the nation, and the rightful heritage of the poor, are kept in repair, and the service of Almighty God, decently and solemnly performed, for the comfort and edification of the great mass of the people.

The *Birmingham Post* reports the result:—The memorial having been read, the Premier conversed with the deputation for some time on the difficulties surrounding the question. Lord Derby by no means confirmed the impression of the memorialists as to the intention of the Government to bring in any bill on Church-rates, but he gave the deputation to understand that the Government would resist the unconditional abolition of the rate.

MEETINGS OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

CANTERBURY.—A recent opposition to Church-rates in one of the many parishes of this cathedral city, has been followed up by a public meeting, on the 2nd inst., at which Mr. Carvill Williams delivered an address. To the surprise of some, the use of the Guildhall was granted by a Conservative mayor, and that building was crowded to the door with an audience composed entirely of men, most of whom stood the whole time, and yet listened with the greatest patience and decorum. Mr. Alderman Plummer, a Churchman, presided; and Messrs. Cooper, Horsnail, Austin, and Elgar spoke to the resolutions, which were carried *nem. con.*, and amid much enthusiasm. In referring to the plea of the upholders of Church-rates that the churches were national property, Mr. Williams asked why, in that case, Mr. Spurgeon should not have the chance of preaching beneath the dome of St. Paul's, and why their glorious cathedral should be in the exclusive possession of a sect? inquiries which were responded to by most suggestive plaudits.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—Availing itself of the excitement occasioned by a Church-rate contest, the society arranged for the delivery of a lecture in this town on Thursday last, by Dr. Foster. The General Baptist chapel was filled on the occasion, and the lecture was most attentively listened to. At its close questions respecting Church-rates were put to the lecturer; and on certain local facts of importance being elicited, a determination was expressed to sift them thoroughly, with a view to future action. The Rev. W. A. Gilson was chairman, and other local friends took part in the proceedings, which included a vote of confidence in the Liberation Society.

HERTFORD.—On Friday last a meeting was held at the schoolroom of Cowbridge Chapel, Hertford, when Dr. Foster, who attended as a deputation from the Liberation Society, gave a most interesting and satisfactory account of its proceedings and of the further objects which it has in view. The chair was taken by the Rev. William Spencer, and a resolution was unanimously passed approving of the objects of the society, and appointing a local committee to co-operate with it.

LOCKWOOD, YORKSHIRE.—On the 1st inst. a public meeting of the society was held in the Baptist chapel, under the presidency of the Rev. I. Barker. The deputation consisted of the Rev. J. Hanson and Mr. Joseph Woodhead, of Huddersfield; and Mr. John Andrew, the society's district agent, each of whom adverted to different aspects of the question and referred to recent incidents, and the declarations of public men, as well as articles in the *Times*, to show that the principles of the society were beginning to be generally recognised as both sound and practical.

THE CHURCH-RATE CAMPAIGN.

CAMBERWELL.—A strong opposition to the payment of Church-rates has long been manifested in the district parish of St. George, Camberwell, and about two months back upwards of 650 householders, being about one-fourth of the whole number, were summoned for non-payment of a rate levied for the current year. On that occasion some of the parties summoned paid the demand of the churchwardens, but the greater portion did not pay; and it was understood that warrants of distraint would be forthwith issued in consequence. That extreme step was not, however, then taken; but since that time the churchwardens appear to have made up their minds at all events to attempt to enforce payment, for on Friday and Saturday upwards of 520 notices were issued to defaulters that unless the demands were paid within three days the warrants issued by the magistrates who heard the summonses would be placed in the hands of the brokers for execution. It is hardly conceivable that the churchwardens will take so unpopular a step.

At Cowbit the churchwardens have summoned people for a rate which was positively refused, but the magistrates have, of course, refused to enforce it. A magisterial bench has also refused to adjudicate in the case of the Boxford (Suffolk) rate.

At Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, and at Eastrop, in Hants, there have also been refusals, the last-named parish being so small as to contain but about two score inhabitants.

Rishworth, in Yorkshire, has witnessed an indignation meeting to protest against the "unfair, immoral, and illegal means" by which a rate has been obtained there.

The inhabitants of Barrow-on-Humber have had a novelty in the shape of a tea-meeting and concert, which, with quarterly collections, supplies the money

formerly obtained amid the strife of a Church-rate contest.

Three seizures of Dissenters' goods are reported—one for an eightpenny rate demanded in Islington; another of nearly 10*l.* worth of property taken for 1*s.* 5*d.*! In this last case a public meeting has been held, and the victims have had presented to them new sets of tables, chairs, fenders, fire-irons, &c.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

A special conference of the leading members of the Society of Friends, to which delegates were sent from various parts of the country, has been held quite recently in London, at the head-quarters of the body in Houndsditch, for the purpose of discussing certain points of their interior discipline, especially the question of marriage by members of their community with persons not in religious communion with them, and also to a certain extent the question of dress, though on that comparatively less stress was laid. There were about 300 persons present at the conference, including the central body resident in the metropolis, and the debate which occasionally became exceedingly animated, lasted four days. The marriage question, which was formally mooted by a Friend resident in Yorkshire, had two phases. The conference was invited to consider, first, the propriety of making such alterations in the existing rules of the Society as would allow of marriages being solemnised in their meetings for worship after the manner of Friends by persons who professed to be Friends, and attended their religious meetings, one only of the contracting parties being a member of the Society; and, secondly, between persons who preferred to be Friends and attended their religious meetings, but neither of whom were members of the Society. The subject is one which materially concerns the Society itself, and also in some degree the general public, though the latter may not be at first sight apparent. During the last twenty years in this country the Society has been slightly but gradually decreasing in numbers. The aggregate numerical strength of the body in Great Britain is estimated at about 15,000. There are some, we believe, who attribute not a little of the decline in their numbers to the stringency of their regulation respecting marriage, which, as among themselves, from time immemorial has recognised no union of that kind which is not solemnised in accordance with their own custom and between members of their own community. From time to time members of the Society have desired to contract marriage with persons not actually members, but who have been in the habit of attending their religious meetings; and such persons have either been obliged to forego a union, or to have it solemnised out of their own communion, an act which of itself deprived the conforming member of the status and rights of a member. Generally speaking, parties so united have continued to attend the religious services of the Society as before, but, save in exceptional cases, and then only as an act of grace and favour on the part of the ruling body, they have not been admitted to membership, and have been obliged to remain in the position, so to speak, of "outsiders." On the other hand, instances there are where parties so situated have taken umbrage at the stringency of a rule which refused them the rite of marriage within the bosom of the religious community with which they had become identified, one of them, it is true, more closely than the other, and drove them to have their union solemnised elsewhere, and have broke away from the Society altogether. The tendency of this has been, it is believed, besides creating occasional heartburnings within the Society itself, to check its growth, in this country at least, and to threaten it, at some time or other, with total extinction. It has also, in one point of view, believed to have seriously affected the domestic relations of the Friends themselves, dooming many of them, and especially the women, to single life, who, if they had been more free to contract marriage out of their own communion, irrespective of the effect on their own happiness, would have been the means of extending its ramifications.

The whole subject underwent an ample discussion at the conference, and the result was a resolution recommending a modification of the existing fundamental regulation, so as to admit of the marriages in question being solemnised in the meetings for worship of members of the Society. Before, however, the proposed alteration can take effect it must receive the sanction of the Society at their next annual meeting, but, emanating as it does from a body so well entitled, from numbers and influence, to the respect of the whole brotherhood of Friends, there can be little doubt of its ultimate approval.

The point of dress also came under review, but in rather an incidental than a direct way. The result was to recommend a modification in the costume in some respects, so as to meet certain objections; but it is understood that as strong a testimony as ever was borne during the discussion in favour of simplicity and moderation in dress and behaviour. Though the practice has been always more or less uniform, the dress of the members of the Society has, in point of fact, never been defined.

The whole of the business was conducted in the most amicable spirit, and the conference broke up after a *sederunt* of four days.

THE DEANERY OF ELY.—The *Herald* is told that the Deanery was in the first instance offered to Dr. Phillpott, and afterwards to Professor Selwyn, but both refused, on private grounds, the dignity sought to be imposed upon them by Lord Derby.

INCREASE IN THE INDIAN ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.—The *Overland Mail* says that a small increase will shortly take place in her Majesty's

Ecclesiastical establishments in each of the Presidencies of India; and that vacancies in this branch of the service will be filled up as they occur, instead of the nominations being made annually, as under previous arrangements.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—We are requested to state that, at a meeting of the Committee of Council, held Dec. 3, the Rev. W. Cardall, M.A., late vicar of Badbrooke, Warwickshire, and the Rev. James Davis, late Independent Minister of Rochester, were appointed joint official secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, in the room of the Rev. J. P. Dobson, who has resigned the secretaryship, and have entered upon their duties.

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CHURCH TRAFFIC:—A THRIVING TRADE.—We observed no less than six advertisements in the *Times* of Thursday last, in reference to Church traffic—viz., three advowsons (or next presentations to livings) for sale, and three for purchase. Healthy localities are promised or applied for in nearly every case; and, in one instance, the parish must be healthy indeed, for the present incumbent has reached the age of eighty-eight. He has had, however, "a good rectory house" and "a net income of 400*l.* a-year," which, probably, may have contributed, and which we sincerely hope may still contribute for years to come, to his longevity.—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE LATE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND HIS PALACE.—In a paragraph in our last number, headed "4,000*l.* sunk on a bishop's palace," we unwittingly did injustice to the wasting powers of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The estate and palace of the Bishop of Gloucester cost, but a few years ago, 28,000*l.* Now the whole is stated to have been sold for 12,000*l.*, being just 1,000*l.* more than the land alone cost; the palace being thrown into the bargain—total loss 16,000*l.* We give this almost incredible statement on the authority of the *Gloucester Chronicle*, and have been reminded of our mistake by the appearance of an announcement that, "A monumental brass effigy, to the memory of the late Dr. Monck, Bishop of Gloucester, has been placed in Westminster Abbey." Those who remember the Horfield estate controversy will probably think the choice of metal particularly appropriate.—*Liberator*.

CONFERENCE ON THE REVISION OF THE LITURGY.—A Conference of clergy and distinguished laymen took place on Tuesday at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of initiating forthwith a great national movement in favour of a Revision of the Liturgy. Both clerical and lay representatives were present from all parts of the country. General Alexander presided on the occasion. Lord Ebury spoke with great feeling and force in favour of the proposed Liturgical Revision. It was stated in the course of the proceedings, that the services of the Church, as practised in the Chapel Royal before the Queen, were very materially abridged. It was resolved that large public meetings on the subject, should be held in all parts of the country. The expression of a feeling of "no confidence" in the Bishops, so far as regarded the contemplated movement, was so general and so energetic, as to be practically equivalent to formal resolutions passed to that effect. Though the majority of the Conference consisted of clergymen, it was the prevailing feeling, fully and forcibly expressed, that for the success of the movement their dependence must, under Providence, be chiefly on the laity. It was also agreed that petitions to Parliament, especially to the House of Commons, should be presented from all parts of the country, praying for Liturgical Revision.—*Morning Advertiser*.

THE SCOTCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND THE CHEYNE CASE.—The Synod of Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church met in Edinburgh, on Thursday, in pursuance of the Resolution adopted at the previous meeting, in reference to the case of the Rev. Mr. Cheyne, of Aberdeen, who, on an appeal from a sentence of the Bishop of Aberdeen, was adjudged by a majority of the Bishops to have taught erroneous doctrine in the matter of the Eucharist. It may be recollected that the Synod adjourned from the 4th of last month in order to give time to Mr. Cheyne to consider whether he would retract the erroneous doctrine in question. The Court, which consisted of the Right Rev. the Bishops of Glasgow, St. Andrew's, Brechin, and Moray, having taken their places in full canonicals, Mr. Cheyne then read a paper, stating that it never was his intention to teach anything inconsistent with the Articles and Formularies of his Church, interpreted—as he was taught by the venerable bishops and priests of this Church with whom he was in early life connected in the bonds of friendship to interpret them—in harmony with the teaching of the Church Catholic, of which he is a priest, and from which, through the branch of it existing in this country, he received his authority to minister at the altar. And he declared anew his adhesion to these Formularies, and his readiness, if the Court desire it, to renew his subscription. The Court, after consultation for a few minutes, pronounced the following deliverance from the Bishop of Glasgow:—"The College of Bishops having resumed consideration of the cause, and having heard the statement now made by Mr. Cheyne, dismiss the whole of the appeals already disposed of." The Bishop of Brechin then said—"I do not concur in

the deliverance now pronounced. I protest against the same, and the consequences of it, and I desire that this protest be entered in the minutes of the Court." The Bishop of Glasgow then declared the Court dissolved. The effect of the deliverance pronounced by the Court is to confirm the sentence pronounced by the Bishop of Aberdeen on the 5th of August, suspending the Rev. Mr. Cheyne from the discharge of any of the functions belonging to his office in every place within the diocese of Aberdeen, until such time as he should renounce or purge himself of the erroneous teaching contained in certain passages of his sermons.

Religious Intelligence.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held in Willis's Rooms, convened by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to direct attention "to the providential openings which have recently been made for the introduction of Christianity into China and Japan." The attendance was very numerous.

The Bishop of LONDON occupied the chair, and in explaining the object of the meeting, observed that since it had pleased God to open up to our commercial enterprise China and Japan, it was our duty, without a moment's loss of time, to proclaim the gospel of Christ in those countries. He was aware that many whose opinions were entitled to credit doubted the practicability of introducing Christianity in those regions, and it was well known that missions were more successful in countries where the inhabitants were in a state of barbarism—where they had no historical religions to contend against, than in countries where there were old historical religions, which had almost as many props—from their connexion with the political institutions of the country—as the religion of our own favoured land. His lordship then proceeded to show that the Eastern religions were not as immovable as certain individuals who affected to treat all questions of missions in a "philosophical" light supposed: Buddhism had gradually spread itself; and if a false religion had done so, why could not a true one? Between 1550 and 1650 Christianity had made great progress in Japan. If the Roman Catholic religion had gained a dominancy in that country, why should they despair? But while they took courage, let them also take warning. If it was true that Christianity was so powerful for a hundred years, how was it that it ultimately died out altogether? How was it they found that for the last two hundred years the hatred to Christianity had been so great that by a Japanese decree which was issued it was enacted that if any Christian missionary showed himself there he should be immediately banished; and the edict actually stated that if the King of Spain should come he himself should be so treated, and that if the great God of the Christians should come he should be so treated, and that if the very Lord of Heaven and Earth should come he should be dealt with in a similar manner. (Hear, hear.) This hatred, he considered, was mainly traceable to the fact that Christianity had highly mixed itself up with political intrigue, which led the Japanese authorities to believe that the men who were propagating the religion of peace, were endeavouring, at the same time, to subvert the empire which tolerated their labours. He therefore thought that they would be wise in endeavouring to displace this notion. There was another great evil which shook the power of Christianity—shame that it should be so—the frequent quarrels of Christians among themselves. (Hear, hear.) Let them endeavour to show to the heathen the most convincing proof of Christianity—the love of Christians to each other. In China the Bible was to be purchased at a smaller price than the English Bible. A complete translation of the Bible into the Chinese language might now be had for 2s. This was a good beginning to make for the evangelisation of that vast country. A translation into Japanese of the Gospel according to St. Luke had also been executed, under the supervision of the Bishop of Victoria, by a missionary formerly employed in the Island of Loo-choo. The people of that island—for our knowledge of which we were indebted to the interesting work published many years ago by Captain Basil Hall—spoke a dialect of the Japanese tongue, and looked to Japan as the great centre from which their civilisation and improvement were to be derived. There was a mission to Loo-choo, and the progress which had been made there, small though it may be, still gave ground for the hope that, with the Gospel of St. Luke in their hands, they would, under the Divine blessing, reap some measures of success also in Japan. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of OXFORD moved the first resolution, declaring that it was the duty of all Christians to use their best efforts to evangelise the world. His lordship said there were in this country some people who maintained the opinion, that the nature of our present connexion with China, and the mode by which it had been opened, were of so peculiar a character as actually to render it unlawful to make use of them for the spread of the Gospel. The argument was put to them who, like himself, set their faces most strenuously against the last Chinese war. He felt it his duty, in another place, to condemn altogether past hostilities—(cheers)—and he had heard nothing, read nothing, and seen nothing, which had induced him in the slightest degree to alter his opinion. He still believed, though he might be utterly mistaken in his belief, that the ground of quarrel was unjust, and one which, by a Christian

people, ought never to have been taken up. It was urged, therefore, that it was inconsistency to say that the providence of God had opened up a way for their missions. It seemed to him, however, that if wrong had been done, all that remained to them was, without seeking to go back to the state of things which previously existed, to bring to bear on that which was shattered by these convulsions the healing influence of truth. (Cheers.) The exertions of the Roman Catholic missionaries should stimulate those who believed they had a more spiritual and more powerful religion. Amongst those semi-barbarians, great care must be taken. They had to deal with a suspicious people, who had great means of intercommunication, whom they had wronged, greatly wronged, by ministering to their bad passions in the supply of opium, that England might be enriched at the expense of their degradation. (Cheers.) They must send to these nations, in the first place, their own church, fortified by the presence of a mission bishop. He was convinced that if they went forward in the right spirit, they might see the foundation of their reformed faith firmly laid in the midst of these heathen empires. (Cheers.)

Admiral KEPPEL, in seconding the resolution, said the profession to which he belonged was one of arms, and it was not for it to question the right or wrong of a war in which it had to bear a part. (Hear, hear.) It had nothing to do but to obey. (Cheers.) He could, however, safely say that the sailors of the Royal Navy would rejoice as much as any other class of their fellow-countrymen could do at the introduction of the Gospel into China. (Hear.)

The motion was then put from the chair, and carried.

Archdeacon GRANT moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That the recent treaty with China, containing as it does a provision for the toleration and protection of religious teachers and their converts, is to be regarded as a call upon the Church of England to take immediate steps for the establishment of additional missions in that vast country.

Mr. CRAWFORD, ex-Governor of Singapore, in seconding the resolution, observed that there were three religions in existence in China, two of which had no spiritual guides. Buddhism, indeed, had a priesthood, but that priesthood was not respected by the Chinese people. The Buddhist bonzes were looked upon in the light of sturdy beggars, and could not offer any very formidable opposition to our missionaries. The objections entertained by the Chinese and Japanese Governments to Christianity were not religious, but political; not to its doctrines or its morals, but to its propagators and their intrigues. Indeed, the principle of toleration was in favour with both of those nations; and it was only when their rulers fancied that the diffusion of alien creeds by a more energetic race than their own was dangerous to the State that they commenced to persecute. In the Philippine Islands the Spaniards had converted several millions of people to the Roman Catholic faith, and an immense improvement in their social condition had been the consequence. If China and Japan were to be civilised, it must be done through the instrumentality of the religion of civilisation—viz., Christianity.

The Rev. D. MOORE proposed the third resolution, to this effect:—

That appeal be made to the members of the Church at large, to contribute to the fund which has been commenced by friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for the foundation and support of a well-organised mission in some principal city of China.

Having been seconded by Mr. A. MILLS, M.P., the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the right rev. chairman, on the motion of the Bishop of LINCOLN, seconded by the Dean of WESTMINSTER, and the proceedings terminated.

ROCHDALE-ROAD CHAPEL, HEYWOOD, LANCASHIRE.—The Rev. James Duncley, of Knutsford, Cheshire, has accepted the unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist Church and Congregation assembling in the above place of worship.

BLACKBURN.—The Rev. W. H. Mann having accepted a hearty and unanimous call to the Pastorate of Mill Hill Chapel, Blackburn, has resigned his charge at Runcorn, and purposes entering on the duties of his new sphere at the close of the year.

THE REV. H. GRATTON GUINNESS.—This revivalist has been preaching at Preston in the Congregational Church, and also the Theatre. The *Preston Guardian* states that both the places were crowded to excess, and describes him as "possessed of wondrous power of pulpit oratory."

THE UNITED PRAYER-MEETINGS IN SCOTLAND.—Prayer-meetings for the revival of religion are now being held in most of the towns throughout Scotland. They are in general well attended, and are of a thoroughly catholic character, parties belonging to various religious denominations taking part in them.

JAPAN OPENED TO CHRISTIANITY.—The *News of the Churches* is the first journal to make the definite statement that the new treaty between Japan and America secures "to Americans, and of course to all Europeans, the free exercise of their religion, and the right to build churches, and that the practice of trampling on the cross is for ever abolished."

ANOTHER YOUTHFUL POPULAR PREACHER.—The *Chester Observer* has the following:—"The Rev. T. Carlyle, of Pepper-street Chapel, has this week been preaching to crowded congregations in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel. His discourses have been characterised by great originality, depth, and clearness. The audiences were perfectly subject to his eloquent and masterly appeals. He appears to be one of those singularly earnest young men Divine Providence has of late been raising for the

spread of Gospel truth. We have not heard his equal since we heard the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. The rev. gentleman is a native of the Maze, near Lisburn, Ireland. He is youthful in appearance, amiable in disposition, graceful in manners, and thirsts with a desire to do good. He far surpasses, in our estimation, his rival Guinness."

STOCKWELL NEW CHAPEL.—A *soirée* was held in connexion with this place at the Educational Institute, Stockwell-green (which was decorated for the purpose), in order to celebrate the Fourteenth Anniversary of the Rev. David Thomas's recognition at Stockwell. The meeting was very largely attended, and was addressed by Messrs. Caubell, Simson, Cave, Field, Bealby, Watts, W. R. Thomas (of Cheshunt College), W. Clarkson (of Cheshunt College), and many others. After many complimentary remarks to the beloved pastor, allusion was made to the new "Liturgy," which is now in regular use in the chapel. It appears that the heartiest sympathy is felt by all attendants.—*From a Correspondent.*

SHIRLEY, HANTS.—NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this building took place on Monday week. The Rev. J. Gregg gave out a suitable hymn and read appropriate passages of Holy Scripture. The Rev. R. Laishley implored the Divine blessing. The Rev. P. Turner, of Southampton, to whose labours, in connexion with several worthy and indefatigable laymen, the movement is owing, then went through the usual formalities of spreading the mortar, &c., and, after the stone was lowered to its place, gave the customary strokes with the mallet, saying, "I dedicate this rising structure to the worship of the Triune God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." The rev. gentleman then addressed the assembly on the great object that was before them. The Revs. T. Adkins and W. Roberts would have been present but for unavoidable engagements.

CHICHESTER.—On Tuesday, November 23, an interesting service was held in connexion with the recognition of the Rev. William Doring, as the pastor of the Independent Church assembling in this city. After reading of the Scriptures and prayer, by the Rev. W. Young, B.A., of Portsmouth, the Rev. B. Dale, M.A., of Coggeshall, gave a lucid and comprehensive statement of the distinctive principles held by Congregationalists. The recognition prayer was offered by the Rev. J. N. Goulty, of Brighton, and afterwards a most appropriate and impressive charge was given to the minister and people by the Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colchester. The service concluded with singing, and prayer by the Rev. J. R. Goulty, B.A., of Saffron Walden. In the evening a public tea festival was held in the Assembly room, the newly recognised pastor in the chair, at which between 400 and 500 persons sat down to tea. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Revs. Davids, of Colchester; Dale, of Coggeshall; Alexander, of Stretton, near Rugby; Moffet, of Winchester; Matson, of Hanant; Varty, of Fareham; Morgan, of Ensworth; Rogers, of Retworth; Fox, of Brighton; and Young, of Portsmouth. Several other ministers were also present. It is somewhat remarkable, that Mr. Doring, having resigned the pastoral care of a church in Brentwood, Essex, of which he was the successful minister for some time, in order that a reunion might be formed between two churches, or, rather, two parts of the same church, is now called to preside over a church formed by a similar reunion in this city. He enters upon his labours with every prospect of success.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AT BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Wednesday evening the Bishop of London gathered around him a congregation composed for the most part of poor inhabitants of Bethnal-green, at a service forming a portion of the arrangements just made by the London Diocesan Home Mission, of which his lordship is the president. The service was held in St. Matthias' Church, Hare-street, perhaps the most destitute district of that densely populated and characteristically pauperised portion of the metropolis. Great pains had been taken by the clergy to draw together such as it was the expressed desire of the bishop to meet, namely, persons who seldom or never avail themselves of the ordinances of the church, and in this they were completely successful, for by such persons the sacred edifice was mainly filled. Arrangements had been made for providing each member of the congregation with the Litany service (which alone was used) and the hymns to be sung, on slips of paper, and every person present who had any idea of their use could therefore freely join in the proceedings. The Litany service was read by the Rev. John Colbourne, M.A., the incumbent of the district, after which the bishop commenced his sermon, selecting for his text the 20th verse of the 3rd chapter of the Book of Revelations—"Behold I stand at the door and knock." The bishop's great earnestness produced a marked effect upon his congregation, who had listened throughout with the greatest attention to his exhortations. On Monday evening the bishop addressed a similar congregation at the district church of St. Simon Zelotes, Bethnal-green. The congregation consisted mainly of men; and it was a singular feature of the meeting that nearly all the women brought with them their little ones.

RE-OPENING OF MILE-END CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—A public meeting was held in the Congregational Chapel, Mile-end-road, formerly Brunswick Chapel, on Tuesday evening, the Chapel having undergone extensive repairs, and under somewhat new auspices. The meeting was crowded to excess, and was presided over by the Lord Mayor, who was surrounded on the platform by some thirty clergymen and gentlemen. The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. G. Bowring, Mr.

F. Martindale, the secretary to the committee, read the report, which stated that the great difficulty which had arisen as to their concluding an arrangement with the parties who previously worshipped in the chapel was a mortgage of 1,000*l.* which was called up in consequence of the death of the party who held it, but that difficulty had been got over by a gentleman lending them 2,000*l.* at five per cent. interest, to be paid at their convenience, in instalments of not less than 200*l.*, and which sum, with 300*l.* they had raised amongst themselves, covered all the debt upon the building. When, however, they got possession of the building, they found it in a very ruinous state, and a sum of 400*l.* had been laid out in repairing it, to meet which they were only as yet in possession of about 110*l.*, so that their great object was to make up the balance, and it was hoped their friends would liberally respond to the call made upon them for that purpose. The Lord Mayor said he was sure they must all feel gratified at the report they had heard, as from it they would see that their course was so clear and easy of accomplishment, that he could not but feel confident they would soon see an end to their difficulties. 2,500*l.* was but a mere bagatelle to a large Christian community like that in the midst of which their chapel was situated. The report was then agreed to. Several other addresses were delivered, and in conclusion an enthusiastic vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Mayor for his kindness in attending.

RELIGIOUS AWAKENING IN SWEDEN.—I was told by trustworthy informants that there is scarcely a parish, if there be one, in which some persons have not been roused to an earnest concern about their salvation. And what renders it the more remarkable is, that this is the case in parishes where the Gospel is not so faithfully preached, as well as in those in which it is. It would not, I believe, be inaccurate to say that lay agency—the agency of colporteurs and tradesmen, and peasants—has been blessed in a very extensive and striking manner to the production of these results. Some parts of the country have been visited with larger measures of the grace than others. Dalecarlia, Scania, and that part of Finland which borders immediately on Russia, were especially described to us as the scenes of a most extraordinary work. The awakening takes place among all classes. Not a few of the nobility have felt its power. Some of the principal families among the aristocracy of Sweden are at the present time devoting the influence of their high position, and adding to that their personal exertions, to spread evangelical truth. From Professor Torren, a man distinguished alike by his acknowledged learning and sincere piety, I learned that an excellent spirit prevails among numbers of the students at the University of Upsala, especially the theological students, many of whom are in the habit of holding meetings for social prayer by themselves. Young merchants were mentioned, and some introduced to me, who, two or three years ago, not only had no sense of religion, but were rather scoffers, or, at best, votaries of pleasure, but whose whole manner of life is now wholly changed. In some instances, country gentlemen have built churches or chapels on their estates, and others have converted their barns into places for holding conventicles, and some of the country parish schoolmasters conduct them.—*The Rev. Dr. Steane, in the Evangelical Magazine.*

PLAISTOW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—VISIT OF THE LORD MAYOR.—On Tuesday, Nov. 30, the village of Plaistow was visited by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of a new Congregational church, for the congregation attending the ministry of the Rev. S. Curwen. The ceremony was performed in the usual manner, and his lordship addressed the large assembly, in his usual powerful and effective style, on "Personal Character, the true Foundation of National Liberty and Progress;" and "Religion, the only safe Foundation of Personal Character." He enlarged upon the great and growing religious liberties of England; and impressed upon his audience the practical importance of laying aside sectarianism in all their religious operations, and of maintaining a truly Christian character, by manifesting love and consideration for all men. The parchment enclosed in the foundation stone contained the following inscription:—"This stone is laid by the Right Honourable David Williams Wire, Lord Mayor of London, as the foundation stone of a new church for the use of the congregation now worshipping in North-street Chapel, Plaistow. This congregation is a union of Christians of the Independent and Baptist denominations, which has subsisted in undisturbed harmony for more than half a century." Prayer was offered and several hymns were sung. At the close of the ceremony the children passed in procession by the stone, and deposited their offerings upon it. Many friends of the cause followed their example. The contributions gathered during the day, including a handsome gift by the Lord Mayor, amounted to about a hundred pounds. An entertainment was provided for the parents of the school children, through the kindness of a gentleman of well-known liberality, whose friendly regard still clings to this neighbourhood. A public meeting was held in the evening. The Rev. Messrs. Gilbert, Pearsall, Johnson, Legg, Mark Wilkes, Winzar, and Corney; and Messrs. Franks, Beal, Carr, Dale, and Bell, took part in the proceedings of the day. We understand that Mr. Curwen has been minister of this congregation about fifteen years; that the neighbourhood is fast increasing in population; that the new building will hold, when the galleries are completed, 800 people, and will contain an ample provision of free sittings. Two-thirds of the money required is already in hand; and it is hoped that with the promised kind assistance of friends in the neighbourhood, the whole

amount will soon be raised, and the building opened entirely free from debt. The architect is E. Clifton, Esq. The land is principally, if not wholly, given by W. Tite, Esq., M.P. for Bath.—*Stratford Times.*

A MOTHERS' TEA MEETING.—On Wednesday evening, the 24th of November, the mothers of the children attending the Sabbath, Day, and Night Schools in connexion with the Independent Chapel, Stamford, were invited by the teachers and friends to take tea together in the School-room belonging to the Chapel. About 200 were present. The Rev. B. O. Bendall, the minister of the Chapel, presided over the meeting after tea, and gave them a few "words of sympathy and welcome." He wished the mothers to see that they, the teachers, were the best friends, under God, to their children, in that they desired to store their minds with good sound knowledge, to instil right principles into their young hearts, and to lead them to the Saviour. Mr. Cross, the Secretary of the Sabbath School, gave the statistics of the Schools. It appears there are 425 children on the books in the three Schools. Reference was made to a Sick Club for the children in the Sabbath School. The entrance fee to the club is 1*l.*, and the weekly subscription 1*d.* Twelve weeks of membership entitles a child, if ill, to receive 1*s.* 6*d.* per week for the first six months, and 1*s.* per week the remaining time of illness, and 10*s.* in addition at death toward defraying funeral expenses. The club was established in 1854, and so prosperous were its finances that they had been able to return half the contributions to the children in the shape of a bonus. Mr. Joseph Smith then addressed the meeting on "School a help for both worlds." Mr. Alfred Jones, the Superintendent of the Sabbath School, followed with an address on "Mothers may help Teachers." Mr. Brooks, a Home Missionary, of Leicester, was the next speaker, his subject being "Home, the child's first school." Mr. William Jones, in addressing them on "the importance of piety in a mother," spoke of the delight they felt, as teachers, in having their youthful charge sitting around them in their classes, and listening with, perhaps, breathless attention to the stories of Holy Writ with which they sought to interest the minds and win the hearts of their scholars for Jesus. They might teach, however, to little purpose if their labours were not seconded by the parents at home. Mr. Dinniss illustrated his subject, "a mother's influence," by some very suitable anecdotes, showing the importance of a mother's possessing perseverance, truthfulness, and prayerfulness, if her influence over her children were to be a beneficial one. The closing address was given by Mr. Joseph Smith, the master of the Day School, on the subject of "A mother's hopes and sorrows." Hymns had been sung between the addresses, and the meeting closed with prayer. The mothers left the meeting evidently gratified very highly by the kindness with which they had been so abundantly and gratuitously entertained, and it is to be hoped impressed also by the solemn truths which had been addressed to them. Every mother took with her from the meeting a small memorial, in the shape of a little book, published by the Religious Tract Society, entitled, "Train up my Child for Heaven."

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. DR. DAVIDSON, LATE OF THE LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—On Wednesday morning last, a numerous party of influential gentlemen, including several Independent ministers, assembled to lunch at the Queen's Hotel, on the invitation of Sir James Watts, to meet Dr. Davidson, and to present him with an address from the subscribers to the Testimonial Fund, raised amongst the supporters of the Lancashire Independent College, and others, as an acknowledgment of his services to Biblical literature, and as an expression of esteem for his public character. Sir James Watts occupied the chair. The address was as follows:—

To the Rev. S. Davidson, D.D., LL.D., &c., on his retirement from the Chair of Biblical Criticism in the Lancashire Independent College.

Reverend Sir,—The duty is devolved on us, the undersigned, of preparing a permanent record of the measures taken by a large body of the supporters of the Lancashire Independent College and others, to testify to you the profound respect with which they regard you, and the sorrowful disappointment they have felt at the termination of your labours in that seminary. At a meeting, consisting of ministers and laymen, held in Manchester, under the presidency of Sir James Watts, Knt. (the mayor), the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That this meeting regards with deep regret the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Davidson from the biblical chair in the Lancashire Independent College, consequent upon a resolution respecting his teaching and influence as professor, carried by a majority of two in a recent meeting of the college committee.

That this meeting profoundly sympathises with Dr. Davidson, in the trying position in which, after fourteen years of faithful labour in the college, he is placed by a decision of the committee, from which a very large proportion of the most earnest friends of the college decidedly and entirely dissent; and this expression of sympathy the meeting even more emphatically addresses to Dr. Davidson, as to the painful misrepresentations, and the perverse and calumnious charges,—many of them utterly groundless and false,—from which he has suffered at the hands of persons belonging to a certain portion of the press.

That this meeting rejoices that it can congratulate Dr. Davidson on the appreciation, by the good and learned everywhere, of the valuable services to revealed religion which he has rendered in the defence of the genuineness and authenticity of the canonical Scriptures, and in the exposition of the principles of criticism and interpretation in his numerous contributions to biblical literature; and still further, that it can point to the affectionate and respectful attachment of those ministers and students who have enjoyed the benefit of his tutorial labours, and who best know their character and results, and how much they are indebted for their own establishment in the truth and their fitness for its exposition and defence, to the conscientious and devoted labours of Dr. Davidson as their teacher and friend.

That this meeting determines to mark its grateful sense of Dr. Davidson's services to the college and to the cause of truth,

and its high esteem for himself personally, by a public testimonial; and having now resolved itself into a committee for raising and presenting such testimonial, orders that the foregoing resolutions form the basis on which subscriptions are forthwith solicited.

The committee, as subsequently enlarged, consists of the following gentlemen.

[Here followed the names of the committee.]

The committee, in bringing their labours (which local events have tended to protract beyond their original intention) to a close, are happy to assure you, reverend Sir, that they have found the mind of the public in this district pervaded largely and deeply by sympathy and esteem for you as a public man and a Christian teacher; and it is with great satisfaction that they now present you with 1,400*l.* as an expression of the feeling with which your lamented retirement is very generally regarded. We pray that God may long preserve you to serve that cause of sacred learning to which your life has been devoted, and to enjoy the affection of your many attached friends.

Signed, on behalf of the committee,

JAMES WATTS, Chairman.
D. PROCTER, } Treasurers.
R. JOHNSON, }
G. B. BUBIER, } Secretaries.
J. M'DOUGALL, }

Dr. Davidson, on rising to reply, was received with great cordiality. At the conclusion of his address, suitable speeches were made by James Sidebottom, Esq., Sir Elkanah Armitage, Rev. Watson Smith, Rev. G. B. Bubier, J. D. Morrell, Esq., Rev. W. Urwick, B.A., James M'Dougall, Esq., and several other gentlemen. The proceedings were highly interesting, and must have been very gratifying to the feelings of Dr. Davidson, as an indication of the respect entertained for him, and the appreciation of his services to literature, by those who have observed his public career, have enjoyed the benefit of his writings or his tutorial labours, and have been conversant with the progress and character of the events by which he has become lost to the Independent College.

Correspondence.

THE ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.—ITS PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The general favour with which the above Society has been welcomed, and the very generous support hitherto given it by well-known gentlemen amongst us, furnish sufficient apology for occupying a portion of your columns, in presenting an explicit statement of its position and prospects at the present time.

The Society came into being in the Spring of 1853, and was formed with a view to permanent action. Its promoters knew that, instead of merely helping to meet a present want, it would of itself create a demand, which would necessitate its continued and increased operations. Such an Institution is in fact the natural outgrowth of a general advancement in intelligence, liberty, and wealth, in which charge our Denomination unavoidably takes its share. Its permanence is a growing necessity; and the advocates of chapel-extension can no more think of falling back upon the old plan of unadvised and unaided local movements, to be inevitably followed by itinerant applications in aid of each separate chapel case, than our manufacturers will think of abandoning improvements in machinery in favour of manual labour; or our travellers will give up the rail, and take to the old road.

So far from the Committee of the above Society contemplating an ephemeral existence, they have lately taken steps with a view to extend their operations.

They have agreed to include the Channel Islands within their field; to raise, if possible, a special fund in aid of chapel extension in Ireland; and are now conducting a friendly negotiation with the Committee of the Lancashire Chapel-building Society with a view to united action, in that populous, enterprising, and wealthy district of England.

This extension will, in all probability, lead to a much-needed widening of the Constituency, and that result will be found an additional security in favour of the permanence of the Institution.

But, it may be asked, will not this enlargement of the society's operations be purchased too dearly? However needed may be united counsel and effort in aid of chapel extension, can such a work be carried on, as widely as is now proposed, without undue and mischievous centralisation? While the promoters of this society anticipated extensive and permanent operations, they foresaw this risk, and to guard against it as effectually as possible it was arranged in the original constitution that the Committee should consist of half laymen and half ministers; that three-fourths of their numbers shall reside in different provincial towns; that all legislative action, including all monetary notes, shall be confined to this General Committee; that their meetings be held quarterly; that three out of the four be held in different provincial towns; that each member of the Committee be furnished beforehand with an ample agenda of all items of business to be introduced at the ensuing meeting, and opinions solicited if personal attendance be impracticable; and that the Pastors and Deacons of the Congregational churches in the town where such meetings are held, be eligible, as such, to attend them.

The members of this Committee, who reside in London, constitute an executive, called the "London Sub-Committee," who meet monthly, and carry out the instruction of the General Committee, but have no power to make grants, or take any legislative action.

As to the working of this plan, I may be permitted to report, that our quarterly Committee meetings have been generally well attended; that the deliberations have been conducted with perfect harmony; and that while experience has taught us some lessons, as to the amount and conditions of the grants, in no case has a vote been carried except according to the understood merits of the case itself.

As an additional mode of popularising the society, and adding to its pecuniary resources, it has been recently arranged to obtain as far as possible the services of lay gentlemen or ministers, to be called Honorary Correspondents, who, acting for a particular congregation,

or town, or district, shall be in each case a medium of communication respecting the operations of the society, and of remitting contributions in aid of its funds. It is also further agreed to hold a Conference of all the members of the society, every five years, similar to the one recently held in Birmingham, to review proceedings and arrange for the future.

Never were the openings for new chapels so numerous and important; and never was the need of the society more deeply felt than at the present time. The society has now voted money in aid of *eighty new chapels*, and if it had the means, could at once take up twenty or thirty additional cases, i.e., new chapels, which ought to be built, but which, in all probability, will not be undertaken at all, or not done well, unless the society aid.

Still the society is met by a serious practical difficulty. Its principal supporters at the beginning guaranteed very efficient help only for five years, and very certain it is that the Denomination has no right to expect those gentlemen to continue to aid this public Institution, on an equal scale of generosity, during the five years that follow. They have nobly helped to bring the society into efficient existence, and have thus proved that it can be as productive of good fruit, as any Institution among us. But they now say, "let others step forward and do for [the second five years, what we did for the first."

We are fully assured of their unabated sympathy in the work, and their willingness still to aid the object, provided that the Constituency be strengthened by the accession of new men. And can any expectation and decision be more righteous or reasonable? and will not some who read this statement resolve, in some measure, to help to realise their views, so maintain in continuous and efficient working an Institution, the practical operation of which has been, with an outlay of some 21,000*l.* to help to produce an aggregate work, the cost of which is at least 130,000*l.* (each pound given by the society helping to produce six pounds); and the general result of which is eighty chapels, accommodating 40,000 persons to be used by generation after generation in the worship of God; the preaching of the Gospel; the instruction of the young; the conversion of souls; and the support of all our public religious institutions?

The society is happily in no financial embarrassment. It has a guaranteed and prospective income for the second five years, which is three times the amount of its present admitted liability; but this aggregate income for the ensuing five years which may be put down, round numbers, at 12,000*l.*, is not half the amount which its prospective demands will require.

It was the lot of the society to commence its operations during the maintenance of a disastrous war. It had also to keep on its way during the late terrific monetary panic. Now peace has been established; an abundant harvest has crowded our storehouses with grain; our manufactures are at full and profitable work; while successful diplomacy and heroic adventure are opening wide and inviting doors for commercial enterprise; let all our religious and benevolent Institutions reap the fruit of these providential blessings; let thank-offerings be laid upon every altar; and thus let the enjoyments of receiving lead in all directions to the higher blessedness of giving. While I thus earnestly plead for all our Institutions, I may be permitted to crave, with special emphasis, help for our latest born—an infant yet, but of sound constitution, and of inherent energy—one that is destined to do good and great work in its day—if only our rich men, with their annual contributions, and our churches with their two Sabbath-day collections, during the ensuing five years, will become its really efficient "nursing fathers and nursing mothers."

Begging pardon for the length of this letter,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

J. C. GALLAWAY.

SAFETY OF THE TRANSPORT BOMBAY.

After her encounter with the late fearful weather, the dismayed ship *Bombay*, Captain Flamank, arrived in Plymouth Sound, early on Sunday morning, in tow of the steam frigate *Argus*, 6, Commander Herbert F. W. Ingram.

The *Bombay's* jury foremast consists of a spare spar about forty-six feet long; the mainmast is a maintopgallant mast, and the intended mizen a jib-boom. The original fore and main masts broke a little below the deck, in the partners, on the 16th of November, when Mr. Paul and sixteen others, the best of the crew, were aloft, furling sails; of these six only regained the ship. The mainmast went over the starboard side, and the mizenmast over the stern. The foremast was carried away on the 23rd. Mr. Joseph Alcock, quartermaster, was unfortunately knocked overboard and drowned, on Thursday last, while assisting to prepare to step a jury mizenmast.

The military officers on board speak in commendatory terms of the conduct of the officers of the ship, especially the unfortunate chief mate. A considerable portion of the crew consists of foreigners, including Cephalonians, Italians, Spaniards, Dutch, Prussians, and Germans. None of the cargo has been thrown overboard; the pumps were constantly attended to throughout the storm, and at this time the *Bombay* does not make an inch of water per hour. She had a fair passage from London to Cork, off which she arrived on the 10th of November.

Names of those lost on the 16th of November.—Mr. Alfred Goodlove Paul, 27, chief officer, of Topsham; Alexander Mavor, Peter Johnson Cortes, Peter Johnson, Christopher Pollard, William Simpson, Edward Lyne, James Edwards, John Bruce, John Tipping, John Seyer, Carl Carlson.

Captain Charles Steel, 7th Lancers, commanding officer, rendered valuable assistance, day and night, throughout the gale, by personally maintaining discipline among the troops, principally young men, who were effective at the pump, and performed all other duties required by Captain Flamank.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1858.

The following are lists of candidates who have recently passed the respective examinations in arts and medicine as indicated:—

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS—BACHELOR OF ARTS.

| MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Solomon, Jos. Maurice (scholarship) | University College. |
| Cozens-Hardy, Herbert Hardy | University College. |
| Foster, George Edward | University College. |
| Charles, Arthur | University College. |
| Sugrue, Charles John | Stonyhurst College. |

| CLASSICS. | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Macqueen, John | Stonyhurst College. |
| Pye Smith, Philip Henry | University College. |
| Cozens-Hardy, Herbert Hardy | University College. |
| Lawson, William | Stonyhurst College. |
| Solomon, Jos. Maurice | University College. |
| Shoard, John | King's College. |
| Hammond, Joseph | University College. |
| Payne, John Burnell | University College. |

| CHEMISTRY. | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Rivington, Walter (Prize of Books) | King's College. |

| ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY. | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Rivington, Walter (Prize of Books) | King's College. |
| Weldon, William Henry | King's College. |
| Jenkyns, Ivan Charles | University College. |
| Solomon, Jos. Maurice | University College. |
| Bradford, William Theophilus | Wesleyan Collegiate Inst., and University College. |

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Gull, George Eckford | New College. |
|----------------------|--------------|

| VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL BOTANY. | |
|---|---|
| Howse, Edward Samuel | University College and Manchester New Coll. |
| Solomon, Jos. Maurice | University College. |

Examinations in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Greek Text of the New Testament, the Evidence of the Christian Religion, and Scripture History.

| FIRST EXAMINATION.—FIRST CLASS. | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Davies, John Thomas | Spring-hill College. |
| Dawson, Robert | University and Cheshunt. |
| Foster, George Edward | University College. |
| Moses, Richard George | Baptist, Bristol. |
| Sawant, Reuben | Regent's-park College. |
| Temple, Rev. Joseph Abbott | King's College. |

| FURTHER EXAMINATION.—FIRST CLASS. | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Woolrych, Rev. Humphry FitzRoy | King's College. |

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE—PART EXAMINATION.

| FIRST DIVISION. | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Medical Schools. | |
| Batten, Rayner Winterbotham | St. Bartholomew's Hosp. |
| Bazire, Pierre Victor | University College. |
| Broadbent, William Henry | Royal Manchester School of Medicine. |
| Cousins, John Ward | St. Thomas's Hospital. |
| Cusack, Samuel Athanasius | Dublin Sch. of Medicine. |
| Down, John Langdon Haydon | London Hospital. |
| Foster, Michael | University College. |
| Hardwick, Robert George | Leeds School of Medicine and Guy's. |
| Meeres, Edward Evan | King's College. |
| Nason, John James | Guy's Hospital. |
| Newman, William | St. Bartholomew's Hosp. |
| Smith, Thomas Parker | Royal Manchester School of Medicine. |
| Stallard, Joshua Harrison | Queen's College, Birm. |
| Thomas, Edward Wynne | University College. |
| Tonge, Morris | King's College. |
| Walters, John | King's College. |

| SECOND DIVISION. | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Barker, Walter Goodyer | London Hospital. |
| Bartlett, John Henry | University College. |
| Kitching, Charles Watson | Westminster Hospital. |
| Lloyd, Edward Harford | London Hospital. |
| Skinner, William | St. Thomas's Hospital. |
| Sutton, Henry Gawen | King's College. |
| Wallace, Richard Unthank | Guy's Hospital. |

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

| PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY. | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Broadbent, Wm. H. (Scholarship and Gold Medal) | Royal Manchester School of Medicine. |
| Down, J. L. Haydon (Gold Medal) | London Hospital. |
| Batten, R. Winterbotham | St. Bartholomew's Hosp. |
| Bazire, Pierre Victor | University College. |

| SURGERY. | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Walters, John (Scholarship and Gold Medal) | King's College. |
| Bazire, Pierre Victor (Gold Medal) | University College. |
| Batten, R. Winterbotham | St. Bartholomew's Hosp. |
| Hardwick, Robert George | Leeds School of Medicine and Guy's. |
| Meeres, Edward Evan | King's College. |
| Broadbent, William Henry | Royal Manchester School of Medicine. |
| Smith, Thomas Parker | Royal Manchester School of Medicine. |
| Thomas, Edward Wynne | University College. |
| Cousins, John Ward | St. Thomas's Hospital. |

| MEDICINE. | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Batten, Rayner W. (Scholarship and Gold Medal) | St. Bartholomew's Hosp. |
| Thomas, Edward W. (Gold Medal) | University College. |
| Stallard, Joshua Harrison | Queen's College, Birm. |
| Bazire, Pierre Victor | University College. |
| Hardwick, Robert George | Leeds School of Medicine and Guy's. |
| Walters, John | King's College. |

| MIDWIFERY. | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Broadbent, William Henry (Gold Medal) | Royal Manchester School of Medicine. |
| Newman, William | St. Bartholomew's Hosp. |
| Hardwick, Robert George | Leeds School of Medicine and Guy's. |
| Walters, John | King's College. |
| Bazire, Pierre Victor | University College. |
| Nason, John James | Guy's Hospital. |
| Smith, Thomas Parker | Royal Manchester School of Medicine. |

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

| FIRST DIVISION. | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Anstie, Francis Edmund | King's College. |
| Bazire, Pierre Victor | University College. |
| Pawson, James | University College. |
| Fox, William Tilbury | University College. |
| Jones, William Price | University College. |
| Meadows, Alfred | King's College. |
| Palmer, Thomas | Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland. |
| Spitta, Robert John | St. George's Hospital. |

* Mr. Bazire is recommended for a gold medal for his commentary and clinical examination.

LADY LUCY BRIDGMAN, daughter of the Earl of Bradford, died on Friday morning, at Weston Hall, Staffordshire, from the effects of the severe burns she received in endeavouring to extinguish the burning clothes of her unfortunate sister, Lady Charlotte Bridgman, who, it will be recollected, died on the 26th ult., from the fearful injuries sustained by her dress igniting accidentally in the drawing-room at Weston Hall.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

COUNT MONTALEMBERT.

Thursday's *Moniteur* announced that the Emperor, on the occasion of the anniversary of the 2nd December, relieved M. de Montalembert from the penalties of the sentence passed upon him.

The *Moniteur* of the next day (Friday) contained the following:—"M. de Montalembert, after learning the decision of the Emperor, which relieved him from the penalties recorded against him, has appealed. The questions to which this appeal may give rise will be determined by competent tribunals. We do not see that any inconvenience can result from publishing the following note:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONITEUR.

"M. le Redacteur.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains in its unofficial part a piece of news of which I had no previous knowledge. It is to this effect:—"H.M. the Emperor, on the occasion of the anniversary of the 2nd of December, has remitted in favour of Count de Montalembert the penalty pronounced against him."

"Condemned on the 24th of November, I have appealed, within the term allowed by the law, against the sentence pronounced against me. Up to the present time no Government in France has had the right to remit a penalty which is not definitive. I am one of those who still believe in the law, and who do not accept pardon. I request you, and, if need be, require you to be good enough to insert this letter in your next number.

"CH. DE MONTALEMBERT."

M. de Montalembert has addressed the following letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris:—

Paris, Nov. 29, 1858.

Monseigneur.—The number of the *Indépendance Belge* received this day in Paris announces that your eminence, after having already taken various steps in my favour, intended to intercede with the Empress in order to obtain a remission of the penalty which has been pronounced against me.

I am aware that entire credit should not be attached to assertions of this nature, but the immense publicity of the journal that contains them, and the emotion produced among my friends, impose on me the duty of pointing out this language to your eminence, and of protesting, if need be, against the intention it supposes.

Proud and honoured by a condemnation which proves my fidelity to the political principles of my whole life, and which comes so opportunely to justify in the eyes of Europe and of posterity all that I have said or thought on the actual condition of France, I have at this moment no other desire than to leave to my judges the responsibility of their acts, and I could only regard in the light of a real wrong (*injure*) the slightest favour emanating from the Imperial Government.

In the midst of the changes of which I have been the witness, and of the trials of which I have been the victim, my honour has been intact. It is to preserve it from all attempt, even in appearance, that I take the liberty of expressing to your eminence a disquietude perhaps superfluous, but perfectly legitimate.

I have the honour to be, Monseigneur,

Your eminence's very humble and obedient servant,

CH. DE MONTALEMBERT.

The cardinal-archbishop replied to the foregoing in a letter dated the 30th of November, to the effect that he never had the intention attributed to him by the *Indépendance Belge*.

The Emperor and Empress arrived in Paris on Sunday afternoon from Compiegne.

The *Times* was seized at the Paris Post-office on Sunday morning, but released afterwards. All the English weekly papers, however, were seized.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following:—

The polemic kept on with persistence by some news, papers of Paris appears to have caused an uneasiness which is not justified in any degree. Government thinks it its duty to caution public opinion against the effects of a discussion which is of a nature to disturb the relations with a Power in alliance with France.

This evidently refers to the recent attacks on Austria in the *Presse*, and the controversy on the subject maintained between that journal, the *Patrie*, and the *Constitutionnel*; also to the remarks of the *Siecle* on the Austrian power in Italy.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says:—I learn that the Government have decided on allowing the appeal in the case of M. de Montalembert, to come before the Superior Court. In the opinion of professional men, the commencement of illegality was with the Government. The Government had no right to remit a penalty which might be reversed in judicial form, and which, at any rate, was not definitive.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Presse*, of the 29th ult., publishes, in reply to those Paris Papers which have urged a quarrel with Austria, a biting article, which cannot fail to attract notice. The following is an extract:—

England was long exposed to the furious attacks of the French press, but it would appear that it has now received orders to direct its venom against Austria. There are persons who are intimidated by the outcry which has been raised against the Imperial Government in Italy, but we are not of opinion that the peace of Europe is likely to be disturbed. Notwithstanding the intimate relations between the English and French Courts, the British nation was continually insulted by the Governmental organs of the Paris press; and not long since M. de Césena, during an unusually severe attack of Anglophobia, foretold the exact period when perfidious Albion, with her execrable freedom, would sink to rise no more. When the French papers talk of the liberation of Italy the fate of Poland recurs to our memory. The "French of the North" were long buoyed up with false hopes, but when the moment for action came the great nation dropped its *proteges*, and did no

even allow the melancholy fate of Poland to interfere with the pleasures of the Carnival. The oppressed nationalities know that the French, when in foreign countries, are arrogant, impudent, and oppressive, and consequently they are not very likely to desire their active support.

The foreign policy of France is essentially aggressive, for England, Turkey, Austria, and Portugal have, in their turn, been attacked. Can this state of things last? In our opinion it cannot, and the French Government will do well to remember that the patience of Europe has already been tried to the utmost.

The *Vienna Gazette*, the official organ of the Austrian Government, has the following strong article on the language of the Paris press against the conduct of that power in Italy:—

The unexampled shamelessness with which several Paris journals attack Austria, at the moment at which the Montalembert drama is taking place in that capital, has caused apprehensions not only in Paris but abroad—apprehensions which led to the hope being entertained that those attacks would be followed by a reassuring declaration from the proper quarter. This very natural expectation has, however, been disappointed, and the journals referred to preserve their hostile attitude towards Austria.

We ask all those who understand the situation of Europe what would have been the destinies of Italy if sad circumstances had forced Austria to abandon her possessions between the Alps and the Po? Let the character and effects of the foreign influence which in that eventuality would have exclusively and fatally dominated in Italy, be compared with the influence which Austria now exercises, and which she shares with other powers. Never was the lust of conquest more clearly revealed than in the outbreak of the Paris press, which throws into agitation the world so anxious for peace—never has that eager desire had recourse to more blamable means to make itself known.

BELGIUM.

In the new penal code, now under examination in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, the Government proposes to increase the punishment against writers in the public press who should be found guilty of attacks against the laws or against the constitutional authority of the King. By the new legislation proposed, the penalty for such offences is fixed at an imprisonment of from three to five years, with a *surveillance* of the police of from five to ten years, whereas, by the present legislation the maximum of punishment is three years' imprisonment without any *surveillance*. The *Débats*, with reason, inquires why the Government of that country has deemed it requisite to thus augment the penalties for press offences.

The Belgian association for promoting reforms in the customs duties has just met at Brussels for a fourth time. A resolution was adopted unanimously at the first sitting that it was necessary to continue the most active exertions, by petitioning and agitation, in order to bring about, even during the present session, the changes which seem imperatively called for.

ITALY.

POLITICAL FERMENT.

The following is from Milan *via* Turin. The account is perhaps somewhat coloured by the medium through which it comes:—

Great agitation continued to prevail among the inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The people loudly complain of the new laws on recruitment and of the new coinage. The discontent on the former subject goes on every day increasing, and is beginning to show itself in public demonstrations. The youth of Milan wage war on cigars supplied, as they are, by Austria, and will not allow any person to smoke in the streets. At night, amidst popular songs, may be heard cries of "Italy for ever!" The army and the police are alarmed at the state of excitement which exists; the Austrian officers always walk the streets armed, as after the 6th Feb., 1853, and at night they frequently have an escort.

A letter from Milan states that the only cigar which the young men there will tolerate at present is one called "Cavourino," from the fact of its being smuggled into the country from Turin, and called after Count de Cavour.

A medal, bearing the motto "Emmanuel, King of Italy," is being secretly distributed in Milan. The most absurd rumours are in circulation. One of the current stories is that Russia having demanded 200 millions from Austria for the expenses of the war in Hungary in 1849, Austria, having no other means of payment, proposed to sell Lombardy to Piedmont.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says that, meanwhile, Count Cavour takes no pains to contradict the rumours which are current, or to calm the public mind, which is excited in no small degree. He does not deny, indeed, that the state of affairs is becoming serious, and that if it should go on much longer without events leading to some result, and if the hopes which have been conceived should be left to fall entirely to the ground, his political system will no longer be enabled to uphold itself, and he will have to retire. The cause of the alarming state of Lombardy is thus explained:—

Men and women, rich and poor, citizens and peasantry, all cry out that the Austrian yoke has become insupportable, and that they must put an end to it, at whatever cost. This license of speech is almost incredible in a country which is full of foreign soldiery and full of cannon. It is a fact yet more incredible that the police are obliged to tolerate it; and this is because the police employes, a set of persons who are devoid of sincere zeal for any principles or service, no longer entertain the same feeling of security and profound confidence as they formerly did in the stability and duration of the government which protects them against the hatred of the citizens. The following are the three principal and immediate causes of the growing aversion of the people.

One is the decree which has suddenly reduced the nominal value of the coinage which is daily used in retail trade.

The second cause is the new law of conscription, which I have already mentioned to you. Without repeating what has been stated before, I need only cite one clause of this law, which will suffice to illustrate the spirit of all its other provisions; namely, that not even an only son is exempted from the conscription in case his father be less than seventy years of age, unless it be shown by evidence that the father has no means of subsistence except his son's labour.

The third cause of the profound discontent which prevails is that the impoverishment of Lombardy and Venice has now become visible to every eye. Every one clearly sees that the revenues of the country are inadequate to meet the taxes and a thousand other burdens which press upon it, and that for several years past the deficiency has been supplied by consuming the capital of the wealth of the community.

Add to these considerations the extensive promises solemnly made by the Archduke Governor, not one of which has been fulfilled—and add, moreover, the rumours of speedy war which have come across from Piedmont—and you will find an ample explanation of the ebullition of the public mind throughout all Lombardy.

A Turin letter says:—"The warlike speech of King Victor Emmanuel to his troops is reduced to a few simple words which he spoke to Colonel Rolland, after having reviewed the Brigade of Savoy, which loudly cheered his Majesty:—"The bearing of these troops pleases me exceedingly—it is truly warlike. This is a great satisfaction to me, for if in the spring, or at any other time, we had to take the field, I may rely on the excellent feeling of the army."

The *Piccolo Corriere d'Italia* of Turin says:—"The fortifications of Alessandria, Cassale, Genoa, and La Spezia are being actively pushed on. The fortifications of Alessandria are to receive 300 guns, already cast and placed on their carriages. The arsenals of the State contain upwards of 200,000 muskets, besides other weapons in proportion. There are large quantities of ammunition, and uniforms for 100,000 men. There are twenty field-batteries in reserve."

The *Opinione* of Turin of the 27th ult. says that there is in reality for the moment on the tapis no question which can give rise to a rupture, but it cannot be denied that public opinion anticipates extraordinary events. European policy resembles a vase so full that the addition of a single drop would cause it to run over; and the question now is, whether that drop will fall at once, or whether the equilibrium will be maintained for some time longer. The Ministry of Count Cavour, adds the *Opinione*, has no need to promise war, because its past conduct proves that it is prepared for it, and is still preparing for it.

Private letters from Milan express surprise at the disquieting statements which have appeared in some of the French journals. They describe the state of the country as quiet.

The National Italian Society of Turin has just published a pamphlet, which, after insisting on the necessity of establishing the independence and union of Italy, makes, "in the expectation of conflicts," the following enumeration of the military forces of Italy:—

Piedmont, 21 regiments of infantry, 9 of cavalry, 3 of artillery, 1 of engineers, 2 battalions of army workmen, 20 dépôt battalions, 10 battalions of riflemen, 7,562 cavalry, and 20 batteries of artillery. The annual contingent is 18,000 men, 9,000 of whom are immediately incorporated in the army, in which they serve six years; after which, during six other years, they are on what is called unlimited furlough. The 9,000 others, after forty days' instruction in the camp, are sent home, but during four years remain at the disposition of the Government. Thus the Piedmontese Government can always summon to its flag six contingents of old soldiers of the first category and four of the second, that is 90,000 men. The army of Piedmont, on a war footing, consists of 112,000 infantry, 19,000 cavalry, and 40 batteries. That of Parma is 6,130 infantry, and 338 cavalry; that of Modena, 4,500 men; Tuscany, 18,275 infantry, and 1,616 cavalry; Naples, 143,000 infantry, and 22,000 cavalry; Roman States, 18,570 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry. As to the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, they supply Austria with 40,000 men. These regular forces can be increased by an incalculable (?) number of volunteers.

SPAIN.

On Sunday the Queen opened the Cortes with a speech from the Throne. Her Majesty expresses her satisfaction at the reception she has met with in her recent progress through the provinces. The Government has given instructions to the Ambassador at Rome to settle the pending questions. The relations with foreign Powers are intimate and cordial. Her Majesty hopes that the difficulties with Mexico may be shortly solved, but states that energetic measures have been decided upon in the event of a contrary result. Morocco has made reparation for the vessel which had been plundered—a circumstance which the Government hopes will prevent the renewal of depredations by the Riff pirates in future. The expedition to Cochin China has been undertaken in concert with France. The internal condition of Spain is satisfactory, and measures will be introduced by the Government affecting the Municipalities, the Provincial Deputations, the press, and redemption of quit-rents. Her Majesty concludes with promising to accelerate the formation of public roads, which tend to develop the resources of a country.

RUSSIA.

The Polish landowners have again made an attempt to protect themselves against the consequences of the emancipation of the serfs, who have received notices to quit. The result has been a great number of law suits, which have been decided in this sense—that cultivators cannot be expelled from lands which

they have cleared nor from those of which, from their origin, they have been considered as peasants, and of which they should have the right to claim the full property at the moment of the general emancipation. Prince Gortschakoff is to submit to the Central Committee a plan for applying emancipation to Poland. In that country it will consist substantially of the acquisition by the serfs of landed property.

TURKEY.

All the letters from Candia confirm the intelligence that agitation in the island is redoubled in consequence of the delay in the execution of the promises of the Government. The populace is buying arms and munitions. Saim Pacha, fearing a general rising has asked for further reinforcements from Constantinople.

The Porte is about to augment the taxes, more especially the tax on tobacco; a land tax is also spoken of.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. Gladstone arrived at Corfu on Wednesday, the 24th of November, at 11 o'clock, in the *Torribla*. He is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, and by his Secretary, the Hon. Arthur Gordon, son of Lord Aberdeen. His arrival created quite a sensation in the island.

Since his arrival, Mr. Gladstone has been in communication with all the Greek authorities of Corfu. On Thursday he called on the bishop, and had a lengthy conference with him. He has also visited the churches and every object of interest in the city. On Friday the Queen's warrant appointing him Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands was read to a full meeting of the Senate; and he on that occasion delivered a speech in Italian. His mission was, he said, to ascertain by what means the object of the Protectorate may be best attained with a view not to British interests, but to those of Europe and of the Ionian Republic itself; and for that purpose he solicited—he said he could not command—the co-operation of all the Ionian authorities. The President of the Senate replied in a congenial, friendly tone, promising every assistance to Mr. Gladstone. On the 29th he held a public levee at the Palace of St. Michael and St. George, which, in spite of the unfavourable weather, was attended by numbers of the most respectable portion of the inhabitants. The Greek clergy, the officers of the garrison, and all Corfiotes of any note, were on this occasion presented to him.

The *Indépendance Belge* says, from the *procès-verbal* of the sitting of the Diet of Frankfurt of the 25th, it appears that the President presented to the Assembly a note from the envoy of Great Britain, in which the latter communicates a circular despatch from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, dated Nov. 17, stating that the recent publication at London of certain reports of the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands was wholly unauthorised, and only rendered possible by a theft; that the views developed in those reports are not shared by the British Government, which feels bound to maintain the regulations of the treaties relative to the Ionian Islands.

AMERICA.

Judge Metcalf, of the Supreme Court of New York, has decided, in the case of Ray Tompkins and C. J. Thompson, charged with having set fire to the Quarantine buildings on the 1st and 2d September, that the quarantine was a nuisance, and that private citizens had a right to abate it.

The Walker Nicaraguan expedition was stopped by Government officials at Mobile. There was great excitement in consequence.

Mexican advices state that the Liberals under General Blanche entered the city of Mexico on the 15th October, and advanced within one block of the capital, when, owing to the want of co-operation, he withdrew to Jacabuna. Zuloaga made a stout resistance, having 400 killed and a large number wounded. The entire Republic, with the exception of the capital, is said to be in the hands of the Liberals, and the speedy overthrow of the Zuloaga Government is considered inevitable.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria dates were to October 18. They mention the arrival of gold by express, besides several parcels in the hands of passengers. The accounts from the mines are more favourable than anticipated the previous month. New diggings had been discovered, and greater numbers were going up the river than were coming down.

The navigation of Fraser's River has been thrown open to all parties. Fraser's River adventurers were still going back to California.

According to the *Times* correspondent it would seem that the values of the bars and even of different parts of the same bar differ so much amongst themselves that it is impossible to estimate the average value of gold gained in a day. Looking at the whole accounts, however, the average earnings were between twenty and twenty-five shillings, and the expense of living appears to be about five shillings, so that a careful man without any extraordinary run of success may save from fifteen to twenty shillings a day during the digging season. These are, however, for the most part, experienced miners.

WESTERN AFRICA.

We learn by the last mail from the West Coast of Africa that the majority of the settlers at Fernando Po intended to leave, in consequence of the island having been made a penal settlement.

The war with the Orobos had terminated. The English government are to receive an indemnity of

10,000. A French vessel had been on the coast shipping slaves. The Liberians had sought protection from the Alecto and Niagara, which was granted. The French vessel had since left the coast.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mail-boat *Celt*, Commander Brown, arrived on Monday evening at Plymouth. Her date are—Table Bay, Oct. 22; St. Helena, Nov. 2; and Ascension, Nov. 8.

Sir George Grey arrived at Cape Town from the frontier on the 22nd of October. Mutual concessions have been made between Moshesh and the Free State. The boundary now established is nearly identical with that formerly laid down by Major Harden. The *Cape Monitor* is not sanguine of permanent peace. Affairs are rather unsettled on the colonial frontier. Thefts are considerably increased, especially of cattle.

The Caffre Chief Umhala, and two of his councillors have been found guilty, by a special criminal court, of attempting to levy war in South Africa against her Majesty; sentence deferred.

The general elections were still in progress. The Council elections have terminated, but the scrutiny was not reported. The Assembly elections will take place in January.

The smallpox continues very virulent, especially among the coloured population. No correct register is kept.

The following additional reinforcements have left the Cape for India:—Per Prince Arthur, Captain Cleveland's company of Artillery and 330 Germans; per *Magara*, the left wing of both Rifles and recruited invalids; per *Simoom*, the 31st Regiment; and per *barks Ariel, Estafette*, and *Simon Edward Oliver*, detachments of the German Legion.

Five million pounds of wool, valued at 280,000*l.*, have been shipped from Algoa Bay this season. The export of fine wool is steadily increasing.

There is no intelligence from Dr. Livingstone. The *Cape Town Mail* recommends its readers not to be too sanguine of the success of the expedition.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the morning of the 21st.

The *Istok*, arrived at Liverpool from America, experienced a fearful submarine convulsion, on the 11th November, when about fifty miles off Cape St. Vincent. The *Istok* was shaken from stem to stern.

A letter from Prague says that the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria (uncle to the reigning Emperor) has already made a will by which he leaves the whole of his fortune to various religious corporations.

INDIA.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN.

The Bombay mail of the 9th of November brings intelligence of the proclamation of the Queen. "My impression—(writes the *Times* correspondent)—which is that of most educated men in this country, even among those who see the least cause to rejoice at the change which it creates—is that this proclamation is one of the greatest documents, the weightiest instruments that has ever appeared in this country; that it has a simplicity and a force well calculated to inspire respect and to rivet public attention. As for the natives, apart from certain carpings at the declaration that her Majesty relies on the truth of Christianity, the experience of the last few days show that they are perfectly alive to the greatness of the change just wrought, and that they consider it a fit subject for rejoicing."

The proclamation was read in Bombay on the 1st ult., from a platform erected on the steps of the Town Hall. The civil, military, and naval officers of Government having met the governor in the Durbar-room, a procession was formed, preceded by trumpeters and chobdars, which had a very grand effect. On arriving at the front of the platform, a flourish of trumpets was blown, and the chief secretary to Government stepped forward and read in English the royal proclamation. At its conclusion, the royal standard of England was unfurled, the bands struck up "God save the Queen;" and a royal salute from the ramparts of Fort George proclaimed that Victoria I. had assumed the sovereignty of India. The cheers from the platform were taken up by ten thousand voices from the crowd beneath, until tower and steeple almost trembled with the reverberation. In the evening the whole town was illuminated, a brilliant display of fireworks took place on the Esplanade, and all the vessels in the harbour were lighted up with great brilliancy. The scene was one of great splendour and beauty, and will not soon be forgotten. All classes of the community seemed to vie with each other in their demonstrations of loyalty and attachment towards the new régime. At all the leading towns and stations in the interior, and at the courts of our native princes and allies, similar rejoicings were held. All castes and creeds were at one in their manifestations of loyalty; and such a feeling of unanimity is regarded as a very happy omen of the future.

Another account states:—"Bombay had never seen such a celebration, nor had its population, fond as Orientals are of glitter and glare, ever enjoyed so much of it. Of the fireworks exhibited on the occasion I need only say that they were as good as it was possible to produce with the means at our command. The results of similar demonstrations at

Madras, Agra, Delhi, Kurrachee, Poona, and other presidency towns have already been made public here; none vied with Bombay in their demonstrations and rejoicing."

The following is the

PROCLAMATION BY THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL, TO THE PRINCES, CHIEFS, AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the territories in India, heretofore administered in trust for us by the Honourable East India Company:

Now, therefore, we do by these presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon ourselves the said government, and we hereby call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs, and successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom we may hereafter from time to time see fit to appoint to administer the government of our said territories, in our name and on our behalf.

And we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, Charles John Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be our first Viceroy and Governor-General in and over our said territories and to administer the government thereof in our name, and generally to act in our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall, from time to time, receive from us through one of our principal Secretaries of State.

And we do hereby confirm in their several offices, civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Honourable East India Company, subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them, by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company, are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part.

We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us, that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge.

We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that, generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India.

We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men, who have deceived their countrymen by false reports, and led them into open rebellion. Our power has been shown by the suppression of that rebellion in the field; and we desire to show our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been thus misled, but who desire to return to the path of duty.

Already, in one province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood, and to hasten the pacification of our Indian dominions, our viceroy and governor-general has held out the expectation of pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those who in the late unhappy disturbances have been guilty of offences against our Government, and has declared the punishment which will be inflicted on those whose crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of our viceroy and governor-general, and do further announce and proclaim as follows:—

Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects.

With regard to such the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but, in appointing the penalty due to such persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance, and large indulgence will be shown to those whose crimes may appear to have originated in a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men.

To all others in arms against the Government, we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences against ourselves, our crown, and dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

It is our Royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the first day of January next.

When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful ministry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant unto us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people.

The above proclamation of the Queen was accompanied by a proclamation from the Governor-General as follows:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD.

1st November, 1858.

Her Majesty the Queen having declared that it is her gracious pleasure to take upon herself the government of the British territories in India, the Viceroy and Governor-General hereby notifies that from this day all acts of the Government of India will be done in the name of the Queen alone.

From this day all men of every race and class who, under the administration of the Honourable East India Company, have joined to uphold the honour and power of England will be the servants of the Queen alone.

The Governor-General summons them, one and all, each in his degree, and according to his opportunity, and with his whole heart and strength, to aid in fulfilling the gracious will and pleasure of the Queen as set forth in her Royal proclamation.

From the many millions of her Majesty's native subjects in India, the Governor-General will now, and at all times, exact a loyal obedience to the call which, in words full of benevolence and mercy, their Sovereign has made upon their allegiance and faithfulness.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

An address from the natives of Bombay to the Queen, which contains 3,000 signatures, and was proposed with reference to the proclamation, says:—

Firmly assured as we are that the great principles of moderation, impartiality, and justice, characteristic of your Majesty's Government in all parts of the British empire, will henceforth, as ever, be scrupulously recognised, we venture to offer to your Majesty our humble and hearty congratulations on the assumption of your Royal supremacy over this vast country; and we beg leave at the same time to express our cordial hope that the important change of administration which has been thus inaugurated, may have the effect of placing your Majesty's rule in India on a basis still more secure than that upon which it has rested for so many years.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rebellion in Central India is dying out in the absence or the flight of some of the combatants. Tantia Topce has disappeared from the late scene of his operations, but has done so in a manner which cannot be called eminently satisfactory. General Michel, after beating him at Sindwa, misled by false information, pursued him in a direction which he had not taken, and had to retrace his steps on ascertaining that the slippery chief had run down south past Multhone, to Korai. General Michel, however, made up for the lost time, caught Tantia Topce at Korai, beat him with heavy loss, and cut his army in two. Unhappily the pursuit was directed on that division which had fled north to Khimlasa, Tantia Topce, with the main body, escaping south to Bagrode, from whence, being turned by the advance of Parke's Rajpootana Brigade from Bhilai, he made off to the Nerbudda, which he is said to have crossed. Where he will go is not known. Kerr's Mahratta Horse, which was at Hosungabad on the 27th of October, was in close pursuit. Our troops are moving on Ellichpore, Jaulnah, and Ahmed-duggur. Respecting the rebel chief the *Times* Bombay correspondent says:—

Kerr, with his Mahratta Horse, had reached Hosungabad, on the Nerbudda, and I hear, on excellent authority, that Tantia Topce, hard pressed by this vigorous partisan, sent in a message to him, asking on what terms he would be allowed to surrender. Kerr replied that he would preserve his life until he had conferred with the competent authorities for instructions, but warned him that if he caught him in the field he would certainly have him hanged. It is known, indeed, from prisoners who surrendered after the battle of Korai, that the followers of Tantia, though still numerous, were weary and footsore, that they have no guns and scarcely any small-arm ammunition.

It is stated that the people of Central India generally are very well affected towards us, Tantia's army being chiefly composed of Budmahes and mutinous sepoys.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OUDE.

In Oude the Commander-in-Chief was to move, on the 29th of October, by Suraoon. Beni Mahdo was to be attacked at Shunkerpore. In combination with the movements of Lord Clyde, the Futtchgur and Shahjehanpore Brigades of the army of Rohilcund had moved in the third week of October, the first crossing the Ganges below the junction of the Ram-Gunga, occupied Palce and Sandee without resistance, then moved on Rohees, Nurpat Singh's fort, celebrated by General Walpole's disaster. This column would clear the country along the left banks of the Ganges down to the Cawnpore and Lucknow road. The second, under Colin Troup, started from Shahjehanpore, and clearing Mohumbee, would sweep the north-eastern face of Oude, in the direction of Lucknow. The *Times* correspondent writes:—

General Grant having placed two regiments of his Sultanpore force midway between the Gogra and Goomtee, to prevent the enemy from forcing their way downwards into the Juanpore district, Lord Clyde, taking with him her Majesty's proclamation, would leave Allahabad, I believe, on the 1st inst., to sweep the country on the north bank of the Gogra, and reduce Lall and Beni Mahdo. I do not expect that they will fight, though, if we believe their boast, they intend

to hold out to the last extremity. Oude, you will see, will be a field for the exercise of police duties in a few months. The Begum asks but to surrender. Many strong forts have lately fallen into our possession.

There have been many brilliant engagements. Birwa, ten miles from Sundeela, and reputed a very strong fort, was taken by Brigadier Barker on the 21st of October, with a loss to us of 100 killed and wounded. Near Sultanpore a body of rebels, the old Nussarabad Brigade, which had had the audacity to approach our lines, were beaten by Brigadier Horsford, with a loss of eighty killed and four guns on their part. Other minor engagements have illustrated our arms.

In Behar, the districts enclosed between the Ganges and the Soane have been cleared of the enemy, who were severely beaten in three engagements, but, as in Central India, many of them have been able to retire into the hills to the westward. With the exception of continued disturbance, though of a slight nature, in Kandeish, Western India remains quiet.

In the Punjab all was quiet; the same may be said of Rajpootana. With the exception of some trifling demonstrations by Rohillas, in the direction of Burrumpore, which some Europeans from Maligauin and the 23rd Native Infantry from Dhoolia had been sent to put down, North Candeish was quiet.

There has been a serious explosion at Kurrachee. The arsenal was blown down, an immense quantity of ball cartridge ammunition was destroyed, and several valuable lives lost.

Lord Canning, rather than involve himself with the Nepaulese Court, agreed to change a Resident who was not generally liked by either the Premier or the Cabinet.

Some important political changes at Calcutta are announced. Mr. Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, retires next May, and will be succeeded by Mr. Grant; Mr. Montgomery will thus become member of Council; Mr. Edmonstone will be Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Provinces, and Colonel Edwards will succeed Sir John Lawrence in the government of the Punjab. The native magistrate of Calcutta, Baboo Kissory Chund Mittra, has been dismissed from office by the Government.

The Governor-General continued at Allahabad. Lord Harris was at Madras, Lord Elphinstone at Matheran. Sir Henry Somerset, our Commander-in-chief, was at Bombay, and about to start for Belgium. Mr. Birtle Frere has arrived there with Mr. Ellis from Scinde.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Mr. Bright has promised to attend a public meeting in Glasgow. The following is his letter to Mr. Buchanan, M.P., accepting the invitation:—

Rochdale, Dec. 1, 1858.
Dear Mr. Buchanan,—I have received the requisition, signed by yourself and so many other influential citizens of Glasgow, inviting me to attend a public meeting in your city on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. If I consulted only my own feelings, and the interest I have in the great question now before the country, I should at once accept the invitation which you and your fellow subscribers to the requisition have done me the honour to forward to me. I am compelled, however, not to forget that I have but recently so far recovered my health as to enable me to speak in public, and that, even now, I may run great risk of a relapse if I engage in too much labour of this kind. I have to attend a great meeting in Manchester in the course of next week, and my friends in Edinburgh expect to see me in their city in the succeeding week. If I come to Glasgow you must not fix an earlier day than the 21st, and I should feel obliged if you would allow the Manchester meeting at least to pass over before I engage to come. To show you that I am not heedlessly hesitating as to your meeting, I may say that, after the meetings in Edinburgh and Glasgow, it is not my intention to speak at more than one other meeting before the meeting of Parliament, unless I except one which may possibly be held in the town in which I live. I am sorry to leave the matter at all unsettled, but, under the circumstances, I think you will excuse me. With many thanks to yourself, and all who have signed the requisition, I am very sincerely, yours,
JOHN BRIGHT.

The Royton Reform Association, in answer to an invitation to Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., to visit Royton, have received an answer, in which he says:—

My opinions on reform are well known. I believe the people are not, and ought not to be, satisfied with anything short of annual parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and a proportionate distribution of seats, amounting practically to the same thing as equal electoral districts. We cannot expect to get them all, although they are really only the full carrying out of the tendencies of the constitution. But I shall support whatever plan goes farthest, whether coming from Lord Derby, Lord John Russell, John Bright, or any other quarter. And while I hope the people will meet to petition, so that it cannot be said that they are indifferent, I also think there may be an advantage in its not being said that they are excited to this by those who are in Parliament, but that they act without stimulus and quite spontaneously.

A meeting convened by the Mayor of Sheffield, was held in the Town Hall, on Monday, to take into consideration the subject of Parliamentary Reform. In the unavoidable absence of the Mayor, Mr. WILLIAM FISHER, sen., took the chair. Alderman DUNN proposed a resolution approving the Guildhall Coffee-house programme. Alderman HOOLE seconded the motion, and in doing so read letters from Mr.

Roebuck and Mr. Hadfield, the borough members, which stated their opinion. An amendment was moved favourable to manhood suffrage, but after considerable discussion it was withdrawn, and the original motion passed. One of the subsequent resolutions was as follows:—

That the best thanks of this meeting, and of all earnest reformers throughout the country, are eminently due to Mr. Bright, M.P., for his recent able addresses on reform and foreign policy, at Birmingham; and this meeting having learned that the reformers, in a conference in London, have requested Mr. Bright, M.P. (after a consultation with the friends of the cause with whom he would see fit to advise), to prepare and take charge of a new Reform Bill, pledges itself to lend Mr. Bright active co-operation in obtaining a comprehensive measure of Parliamentary Reform, and congratulates him on his restoration to health.

The Northern Reform Union, which is daily increasing in strength and importance, has appointed a deputation consisting of Messrs. Washington Wilks, Joseph Cowen, jun., and R. B. Reed, to test the feeling of the northern towns that have not hitherto been visited, upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform. The above mentioned gentlemen address meetings at Hawick, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Alnwick during the course of the week.—*Morning Star*.

The *Daily News* hints at a coalition against Reform:—

We will keep no secrets that it concerns the people at large to know. We believe that at the present moment the elements of a factious and formidable conspiracy against all Parliamentary Reform are actively in motion; we are, unfortunately, not in a condition to doubt that men who have long worn the mask of Whiggery are preparing to associate themselves for the accomplishment of this unworthy object with men whom they have all their lives been abusing as enemies to progress.

The Birmingham Reform Association have published an address to the Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland. It commences by saying:—

The association we have formed embraces men of all shades of Liberal opinions, enfranchised middle classes, and non-electors. We have agreed to sink all minor differences, and to work together to obtain these reforms, viz:—

1. A large extension of the suffrage.
2. Vote by Ballot.
3. A more equal apportionment of members to population.

These Reforms, we believe, lie at the root of all others about which Liberals have hitherto been unhappily divided. They offer a broad and well-defined common bond of union, for they lie in the direction in which the most decided Liberal is advancing.

The subjects that require the attention of Government, but have long been neglected, are stated to be as follows:—

Administrative Reform is required in almost every department of the State.

We require immediate attention to our financial condition. With a debt constantly increasing, the budget constructed on no fixed principle, merely riding over the difficulty, and attempting to show a favourable balance on the year's account, no provision is made for extraordinary emergencies, or any suggestion even of diminishing the debt.

We require a re-adjustment of the property and income-tax, so that the tax on income derived from realised property, and the income-tax upon industry, shall not remain the same. On no grounds of equity can it be maintained that the man who gains 100l. per annum by his profession or trade, should be taxed in the same ratio as he who derives the same income from the funds, landed, or other accumulated property.

We require free trade internally; that the home manufacturer shall not be cramped by vexatious excise duties, when the foreign article is imported free. As for example in the case of the paper and hop duties, both of them opposed to the fundamental principles of free-trade.

We require a settlement of the question of National Education.

We require an investigation into the causes of the enormous mass of pauperism that now presses on the country—one in every eleven of the adult population being a pauper, and probably as many more are just on the verge of destitution.

We require stringent laws against seduction, and that the disgusting profligacy which disgraces both town and country should have the serious attention of the Legislature.

We require a searching investigation into charitable and other trusts, in which the funds are either misappropriated, or the trust badly administered. Nearly every parish in England can furnish an illustration.

We require a revision and consolidation of the statute law. Many laws are obsolete, many contradictory, and the judges have often to decide by majorities what is law.

We require a complete change in the bankruptcy laws. Bad as the old law was, the present is much worse. Barristers and official assignees are appointed to manage insolvent estates without competent qualifications to decide commercial questions, and the proceeds of such estates are often swallowed up in charges.

We require facilities for the transfer of real estate. At present the expense is enormous, and numberless titles are defective. In the United States, or in our province of Upper Canada, real estate is transferred at the expense of a few shillings, and the titles are incontestable.

The address concludes as follows:—

We call upon you to aid us in our endeavour to secure the efficiency of any measure of reform which may be introduced into Parliament:—by forming associations, by public meetings, by petitions to Parliament, by obtaining the co-operation of your representatives, and by every legitimate and peaceable means which the Constitution allows. Above all things be united; apathy has to be overcome, opposition to be defeated, and discord and distrust to be guarded against.

Reformers, you can succeed if you will. Upon your determination now depends the character of the next Reform Bill. Your earnestness now may decide whether party or the national will shall triumph—whether an end shall be put to the constant agitation and discontent

which a sense of injustice inspires, or whether the moderate demand now made by the people for a fair share in the Government of the country shall be accumulated by vexatious delays, so as ultimately to create—as procrastination did once before—so violent an impulse as will no longer admit of a calm and deliberate consideration and settlement of the question.

Signed on behalf of the Birmingham Reform Association.

P. H. MUNTZ, Chairman.
Birmingham, 3rd December, 1858.

The *Morning Post* states, but not authoritatively, that Lord Derby's administration are disposed to concede the "optional ballot," which means that whenever two-thirds of a constituency declare in favour of secret voting, then votes shall be taken by ballot.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

On Thursday evening, a public dinner was given in the Exchange Hall, Nottingham, to Louis Heymann, Esq., the ex-mayor, in acknowledgement of the efficient manner in which he discharged his duties during the past year. Mr. WALTER, M.P. for the borough, was present, and said:—

We are on the eve of a session pregnant with matters of the deepest interest, and perhaps of changes of which none of us can foresee the results. (Hear, hear.) By a remarkable combination of circumstances most unlooked for, it has happened that that great party in the state from which we should least have expected measures of reform, has found itself invested with the responsibilities of office, but with the self-imposed duty of appearing in the new capacity of a reform ministry. (Hear, hear.) I most heartily trust that this session will not be allowed to pass without this subject being brought to a definite issue. (Cheers.) Whatever shape the measures of reform may take, I do not think it desirable that the members of the House of Commons should be augmented; for, although the House is admirably adapted for four or five hundred members, nothing can be more inconvenient on a great division, when six hundred members are present, than the scene it presents. (Hear, hear.) Very few would deny that a certain number of boroughs might be totally or partially disfranchised, and that the present system of representation is capable of very considerable modification without detriment to the interests of the country. (Cheers.) It appears to me the great point which we, as Liberal Conservatives, or Liberal Reformers, should bear in mind is Burke's famous dictum, "Cherish in your minds the ability to improve, with the disposition to preserve." (Cheers.)

Mr. BEACH, and Mr. SCLATER BOOTH, the members for North Hampshire, met their constituents at the market ordinary at Basingstoke on Wednesday. Mr. BEACH referred in his speech to India, expressing hope of a speedy suppression of the rebellion, and the establishment of the Queen's authority. After referring to the prosecution of the Count Montalembert, with whom he sympathised, the hon. gentleman, alluding to the possibility of an invasion, said that the navy was the safeguard of England. On the question of Reform, Mr. Beach remarked that whatever might be said of a class of persons who professed opinions on this subject, which he could not but look upon as of an exaggerated description, he believed the earnest and sincere desire of the people of England to be, not that they should attempt to destroy, but to improve the constitution. If that was their opinion, it behoved all those who would have to consider this question of Parliamentary Reform to be careful how they destroyed, unless at the same time they built up, our political institutions, and placed them upon a firmer and sounder basis. Mr. SCLATER BOOTH, M.P., in the course of his speech adverted to the reform movement, and indulged in the hope that any measure of Parliamentary Reform, and, indeed, any reform whatever, would be met both by the members of the House of Commons and by the country at large in a temperate spirit of liberality.

At the annual dinner of the Rutland Agricultural Society held at Oakham, on Wednesday evening, the Hon. S. J. NOEL, M.P., said they had heard a great deal this year about Cherbourg and the probability of a French invasion. He did not, like many persons, look upon Cherbourg as a menace to this country, but thought former Governments ought to have kept up a better Channel fleet. (Cheers.) He, however, looked upon the idea of an invasion as perfectly contemptible. They had also heard a good deal about Reform. He believed they had all turned Reformers. (Laughter.) He could not say what kind of Bill the present Government intended to bring in, and therefore, of course, could express no opinion upon it. But he certainly thought there were times when the question of Reform must be entertained: and this was especially the case at a period when such progress had been made as at present in education and general advancement. He should therefore be proud to give his support to a moderate, well-digested Bill, which would benefit the country at large; but he would have nothing to do with a one-sided party measure brought to aggrandise one class at the expense of others. (Cheers.) Neither would he support any such measure as that advocated by Mr. Bright, at Birmingham, which, if carried out, would destroy all that Englishmen held dear—Queen, Lords, Church, and constitution. The Hon. H. HEATHCOTE also responded to the toast. He thought they were likely to have two Reform Bills next session, one from Lord Derby and one from Mr. Bright. The way in which the latter gentleman had been taken up on this question by his party showed the little reliance which could be placed on popular opinion. He not long ago lost his seat for his peace principles, and now he was chosen to lead the attack upon the Queen on her throne, and to abolish the constitution and the Church. But in this he would

not succeed, for he was going too far even for his own party. He (the speaker) had some conversation with one of his (Mr. Bright's) own friends, who had acknowledged this. It was his (Mr. Heathcote's) opinion that many persons yet unenfranchised might safely be trusted with a vote, but he would vote not for the Bill which went the farthest, but for that which seemed best calculated to remove the anomalies of the Bill of 1832.

The Dorsetshire members met their constituents at the dinner of the Sturminster Agricultural Society, on Thursday. The speeches were not very political, politics being excluded. Mr. FLOYER, a former member, sympathised with Count Montalembert. The Hon. Mr. PORTMAN pictured the French Emperor as one smoking a pipe on an open barrel of gunpowder; but he hoped any immediate danger of war with France had blown over. Mr. KEY SEYMOUR was humorous, as usual, but he was serious as well. A visitor at Cherbourg, he thus interpreted its moral:—

The moral of what he saw at Cherbourg was this, that we must have a good and efficient Channel fleet; we must keep aloft a fleet well-manned; we must offer sufficient attractions to our sailors to enter the navy—as to the idea of impressment, that had passed away—we must not go to the absurd expense of fortifying the whole line of our coast, but we must select certain available points. We had on the Dorsetshire coast a second Gibraltar at Portland, and, having seen the original Gibraltar, he thought Portland very like it, and we must have other places capable of holding a considerable body of men and protecting a large fleet. When these things were done he thought the inhabitants of the Vale of Blackmoor might go on making their butter and cheese, eating their beef and drinking their cider in peace, without any fear of an invasion.

But these preparations imply a rupture with France. Now we can have no political or religious sympathy with the French, and that bond of interest is absent, but we can develop our commercial intercourse to a point which will ensure the maintenance of the alliance.

RAGGED SCHOOLS AND REFUGES.

BLOOMSBURY REFUGE FOR DESTITUTE BOYS.—The new and spacious premises at No. 8, Great Queen Street, Holborn, to which this institution has been removed, were opened on Tuesday evening with a tea meeting, attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who inspected with much gratification the commodious arrangements with which the place has been fitted, as well as the cheerful, healthy, and orderly appearance of the boys. Most of these were at work on the ground floor, busy at the carpenter's bench, or with the tools of the saddler and shoemaker, or at least chopping wood and composing neat little bundles of firewood, with a degree of zealous emulation which showed their eagerness to maintain the credit of the institution. Their dormitory, which occupies the second floor, was found so clean and wholesome, with such abundant ventilation, that the most exacting sanitarian must have expressed his approval. The first floor is the school-room, where the company assembled, and here, after tea, when a hymn had been sung, and the Rev. Mr. Brock had offered a prayer, the statements and addresses were delivered which the meeting had been convened to listen to. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, in the absence of Lord Shaftesbury, who wrote to say he was prevented from attending by the dangerous illness of his brother, first took the chair—He said that this institution had been in existence about fifteen years. He trusted the means would be supplied of extending the benefits of this institution to fifty or sixty additional children. Mr. Williams, the honorary secretary, read on behalf of the committee a statement of the origin and progress of this institution, since it arose out of a school founded in Streatham Street, Bloomsbury, under the auspices of the City Mission, in 1843. In 1855, the number of these children having increased from twelve to sixty, the committee found it requisite to take the house, 19, Arthur Street, for three years; and now, at the expiration of that term, they had taken a lease of these more spacious premises in Great Queen Street, where fifty-nine boys were at present lodged. The number of girls in the Refuge at present was thirty-five. The committee stated, moreover, that at least forty more boys might easily be received into the institution, and rescued from a life of wretchedness and vice, if the means at the disposal of the institution were augmented by public liberality. They would not, however, feel justified in admitting more inmates until the outstanding debts incurred for alterations and repairs of these premises, and the rent due, should have been discharged. The sum thus required was £200, towards which the Committee of the Ragged School Union had promised to grant £100, as soon as the remainder should have been raised, for which they now made an appeal. The meeting was next addressed by the Rev. E. F. Bayley, followed by Mr. John Macgregor, who gave a very interesting account of the visits he had just paid, during a recent tour in Canada and the United States, to eight or nine of the former inmates of this institution, as well as to many young persons who had been sent out as emigrants by the other benevolent institutions of London, and who were all, with two or three exceptions, found to be doing well in America—the girls in respectable service, or else happily married; the young men, for the best part, settled on the land, all most grateful to the kind friends to whom their education and opportunities of an honest life were due. Mr. G. Locke, the honorary secretary of the Ragged School Union, who spoke next, related some other anecdotes of an equally encouraging character, and stated, by the way, that the 150 Ragged Schools in that Union

taught no less than 20,000 children who would else be thrown upon London streets; that the Union had already aided nearly 800 boys to emigrate and prosper, instead of being a curse and nuisance to us at our own doors; and that three shoeblack brigades, consisting of 190 boys, earned last year an aggregate sum of £3,200, being at the rate for each boy of about 1s. a day, money which might go to assist their poor parents and families, to pay their apprentice fees, to help them to get a start in life. Mr. C. Ware, chairman of the committee of this society, added some explanations of its plan and prospects; he stated that, sooner or later, almost 200 children had been sent abroad by the Refuge; half of them were known to himself, and he knew but of three who had turned out badly.

KING EDWARD STREET, MILE END NEW TOWN, RAGGED CHURCH.—On Tuesday evening last the annual meeting of the above church was held. The chair was taken by Joseph Payne, Esq., who discharged his duties with his accustomed ability and geniality. The report was read by J. A. Merington, Esq., the honorary secretary, and which amongst other things announced the gratifying intelligence that the whole of the debt had been liquidated. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. J. Colbourne, M.A., the Rev. W. Tyler, and other ministers; and the whole of the proceedings of the evening were of a very gratifying character. It must be agreeable to the friends of the voluntary principle that all the funds required for the erection of the church have been raised by voluntary contributions from Christians of every denomination, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Rev. W. Tyler.

CANADIAN PROGRESS.

On the 13th of November, Viscount Bury, M.P., was entertained at a complimentary dinner, in the Rossin House, Toronto, by a large party of the leading citizens, who were desirous of showing their appreciation of the attention the noble Lord has paid to Canadian interests in his place in the Imperial Parliament and otherwise. Upwards of a hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Mayor, Mr. Read, occupied the chair, having the guest of the evening, Lord Bury, on his right, and Sir Allan N. Macnab, Bart., on his left. The usual loyal toasts were drunk. In returning thanks after his health had been drunk,

Lord Bury said:—

You will allow me to say one word about the reason of my presence in Canada at this moment. I am here in no political capacity whatever. I must say that the progress of Canada, which I thought I fully understood when I was here before, has struck me afresh on my return to this country. I confess I look upon the rapid growth of your towns and the development of your institutions with as much astonishment as ever. The condition of your social position is progress; and I conceive the duty of English statesmen is to see in what way they can hasten that progress, and whether they can smooth down any of the obstacles which now lie in your path. It strikes me you want three things principally. You want more rapid means of communication to every part of your country, in order that the farmer may bring his produce to market, and that the whole country may be fully and equally developed. Then you want the bone and sinew which shall make these means of transport valuable—you want an organised system of emigration. Lastly,—and here the Englishman can help you—you want, I will not say to be drawn closer to the English heart, for you are close enough there already, but some means of annihilating, so far as practicable, the distance between this country and the mother-country. We are also loyal to the same Queen, we are subject to the same laws, we are governed by the same institutions, and what we chiefly want is to be what the French call *approchés*. With regard to the providing quick communication, I have thought it my duty to become connected with several undertakings which have that great object in view.

His lordship then enumerated those undertakings, and expatiated upon their advantages with regard to the treatment of Canadians when they come to this country, and the representation of the colonists in England. His lordship said:—

"But there is a mode of representation which would not be open to much objection. It has been much canvassed in England whether in any Reform Bill which may be brought forward, the question of life peerages should not take a prominent place, and it seems to me that the House of Lords, which has nothing to do with voting away the public money, but which yet enjoys a large share of the reverence of the country as a time-honoured institution, would be the best place in which our Colonial senators should be placed—that gentlemen from the colonies who have rendered themselves conspicuous among their fellow-subjects, in politics or in other ways, should have conferred upon them life peerages which would make them members of the British Parliament, though not in a position to vote on the disposition of those taxes, to which Canadians do not contribute. Perhaps, gentlemen, this is a new idea, and one which may not commend itself at once to your minds, but you will see that many advantages would result from it. One would be, that Canadians would have resident at home, in London, gentlemen who, like ambassadors from foreign states, would be able to vouch for the *status* and position of those gentlemen who may visit England from the colonies. I have often heard that gentlemen from Canada have considered themselves not very warmly received in England—not in such a manner as their position in the colonies entitled them to. If a gentleman, however estimable, comes from Canada, and is not known in English society, he cannot complain that that society does not at once open its doors to him. But if a person was on the spot, who could say so and so in the position of the gentleman you see before you, and vouch for his social position, that gentleman would find as good an *entrée* as any one else into English society."

Postscript.

Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1858.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH NAPLES.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday.

Letters received from Naples assert that the King has offered to the Western Powers to re-establish diplomatic relations, by sending Ambassadors mutually.

England has replied that everything would be subordinate to a satisfactory regulation of amnesty.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has remained at Naples, and has visited several Princes.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OUDE.

The following is Lord Clyde's proclamation on taking the field:—

October 26.

The Commander-in-Chief proclaims to the people of Oude that, under the orders of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, he comes to enforce the law.

To enable him to effect this without damage to life and property, resistance must cease on the part of the people.

The most exact discipline will be preserved in the camps and on the march; and when there is no resistance houses and crops will be spared, and no plundering allowed in the towns and villages.

But wherever there is resistance, or even a single shot fired against the troops, the inhabitants must expect to incur the fate they have brought upon themselves. Their houses will be burnt and their villages plundered.

This proclamation includes all ranks of the people, from the Talookdars to the poorest Ryots.

The Commander-in-Chief invites all the well-disposed to remain in their towns and villages, where they will be sure of his protection against all violence.

CLYDE.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

A public meeting of the reformers of Nottingham was held on Monday evening. Mr. Councillor Hart occupied the chair, and said that letters had been received from Messrs. Walter and Paget, the members for the borough, stating their inability to be present, and also that the resolutions to be proposed on the occasion advocated changes of a greater extent than they were prepared to support. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favour of manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, an equalisation of electoral districts, regulated by the number of the population. It was also arranged that the resolutions should be forwarded to Mr. Bright to be a guidance to him in his framing of his new Reform Bill.

A meeting on the subject of Reform was held at Norwich a few evenings since; Mr. J. Colman, a member of one of the leading firms of that city, in the chair. The gathering was attended by several gentlemen of influence in the town, and there was a fair attendance of working men and others. The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that he had a strong feeling of confidence in the Guildhall Reform Committee. John Bright, Edward Miall, and Samuel Morley had strong weight with him as honest Reformers (Hear, hear). Mr. J. H. Tillett, who has taken an active part in the political movements of the neighbourhood, moved the first resolution, which expressed the satisfaction of the meeting at the almost universal prevalence of sentiments in favour of Reform, and a hope that any legislative enactment on the subject would be a comprehensive one, calculated to satisfy the reasonable demands of the people, and of the industrial classes in particular. Mr. Morgan seconded the resolution. The resolution having been carried unanimously, Mr. Pigg, Mr. Bunting, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, and it was resolved that a requisition should be presented to the Mayor, requesting his worship to call a common hall of the citizens to further consider the Reform question. It was also resolved to invite the presence of Sir Henry Stacey, one of the members for the county.

At the meeting of the Army Contract Commission yesterday, Mr. Elliot, an inspector at the Tower, gave a point-blank contradiction to the charge that he had received bribes during the Crimean war. The person who made the allegation is to be examined to-day. Mr. Peter Tait, a Government contractor, gave testimony as to the value of steam in the manufacture of soldiers' clothes.

RUMOUR OF CATASTROPHE IN CANADA.—We (*Manchester Examiner*) have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter from Canada to a mercantile house in this city, which states that a rumour of a most distressing character prevailed at Montreal. It appears that three young English noblemen, sons of the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Westminster, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, have been travelling together through part of Canada, accompanied by Indian guides. The rumour states that about the middle of last month they were attacked by a body of Indians of a tribe different from that to which the guides belonged, and that the whole, or nearly the whole party, including the three young noblemen above named, were murdered.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

To-day's market was fairly supplied with English wheat, the quality of which was by no means first-rate. For all kinds, we experienced a slow inquiry, at the late decline in value. Only 2,820 quarters of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand this week; nevertheless, the trade was in a depressed state, and prices were nominally unaltered. In floating cargoes of grain, very little was doing. For all kinds of barley, the demand ruled heavy, at late rates. Malt was in moderate supply, and sluggish request, on former terms. Good sound oats supported Monday's currency; but damp parcels were the turn lower.

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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1858.

SUMMARY.

"IN consequence of the anniversary of the 2nd of December" (we quote the *Moniteur*)—the day on which he seized upon supreme power and fulfilled the inhabitants of Paris—the Emperor of the French, remitted the sentence on M. Montalembert. The announcement, at such a time may be taken as a re-assertion of the doctrine that the Imperial will is above all law, and a cutting reproach to the Count who, for a time at least, accepted the usurpation. M. Montalembert, who "still believes in right," appeals from the head of the State, from whom he "will accept no favour," to the law of the land, which has not yet definitely condemned him. He has thus secured more than one important object. He has asserted the principle of legality, secured another opportunity for unmasking the Imperial despotism, and has deprived Louis Napoleon, of the gratification of seeming to have done a magnanimous act.

As though with the purpose of diverting attention from the Montalembert prosecution, and its bearings on the freedom of the nation, the Paris journals have been permitted unusual licence in discussing the affairs of Italy, and in attacking Austria as the chief prop of misgovernment in that country. It might almost be supposed from the language of the Government prints that the Emperor was about to join the King of Sardinia in a war for Italian liberation. If Italy's hope for freedom rests upon the French sovereign, her prospects are indeed gloomy. That question, like every other, is but a weapon in the hands of the Emperor to be taken up and abandoned as dictated by his intense selfishness. M. Mazzini and his friends are quite right in repudiating an alliance which would serve, not Italy, but Louis Napoleon; and the Piedmontese Government has far more reason to dread a connexion which would make it a vassal of France than the direct antagonism of Austria. Perhaps the frequent reports just now of revolutionary symptoms in Italy have as little real significance as the paper war which has sprung up between the organs of the Paris and Vienna Cabinets.

The grave aspect of affairs in France has been the chief topic at the agricultural and other meetings of the week. Messrs. Noel and Heathcote at Rutland, though doubting the good faith of the Emperor, do not believe for one moment that he would ever entertain so suicidal an intention as an invasion of this country. Mr. Beach, in connexion with the Montalembert trial, warns us to be prepared sooner or later "for internal dissensions or even a convulsion in France." Mrs. Ker Seymer takes a view which will commend itself to the judgment of his countrymen. Admitting that the Anglo-French alliance is virtually at an end, and that "we can have no political or religious sympathy with the French," he points out that we can still so develop our commercial relations and multiply the ties of material interests, that a rupture between the two nations may become almost impossible.

The Reformers of Birmingham have issued a manifesto, which, while describing the reforms demanded by them, invites all Radicals to unite in favour of "a wide extension of the suffrage," without insisting on any particular plan. This

wise policy is the characteristic of the agitation now proceeding. Nowhere do we hear of clamour and dissension in the meetings being held throughout the country, and rarely are they addressed by others than those locally interested in the subject. Even where the manhood suffrage principle is adhered to, as at Nottingham, confidence is still expressed in Mr. Bright as the leader of the reform movement. The present agitation for reform, though not noisy, is the legitimate expression of public opinion. We are much mistaken if it become less earnest and active in consequence of the prevalent reports of an understanding between official and ex-official chiefs to postpone the question till 1860, or from any conclusions that may be drawn from Lord Palmerston's visit to Woburn Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Bedford.

The Reformers of Birmingham might well as for an improvement of our representative system on the ground that it may be the means of preventing such humiliating exhibitions as that made by some of their own clergy last week in Downing Street. On Thursday last, the Hon. and Rev. Grantham Yorke, and some others of the clergy of that town—not the most useful and popular, presented a memorial to Lord Derby which strongly urged that church-rates should not be surrendered. That document, which we give elsewhere, is, we are happy to believe, a unique production, and bears marks of having been concocted by rural deans like the head of the deputation rather than by such zealous and useful missionaries as Dr. Miller. The drones of the establishment complain that they are not appreciated, and look wistfully at the State to do what they neglect. These whining memorialists, not satisfied with the disgrace of their own failure to evoke Christian liberality, travel up to London to inform the Prime Minister "that for more than a quarter of a century they have been obliged to have recourse to collections after sermons, and other modes of begging from their parishioners the funds necessary for the purposes just specified." To think of the hard lot of these Birmingham clergy, in being obliged to ask their parishioners to contribute their pittance to defray the expenses of the worship of God! Thus further Mr. Charles Ratcliff and these clergymen publish their own disgrace to the world:—

They can affirm, therefore, after long and painful experience, that nothing can be more unsatisfactory, generally speaking, than what is dignified by the name of the voluntary system as a substitute for the legal "rate." The funds thus painfully sought are frequently very scantily furnished; and while some of the older churches are falling rapidly into decay, it is rarely that the contributions for the ordinary annual expenses are found to be sufficient for the purpose.

Is it then true that the Churchmen of Birmingham can rarely raise enough for the annual expenses of Divine worship? We venture to believe that they have been grossly libelled. No wonder that in the face of such unmanly complaints from his own supporters, Lord Derby should have hastened to assure the deputation that it was very doubtful if the present Government would bring in a bill next session to settle the Church-rate question.

Mr. Charles Pearson's scheme for relieving the immense traffic of the metropolis, and providing habitations for the working classes out of town, was ventilated last week at an imposing city meeting. Whether or not his plan of railways underground, combined with a central station, should be capable of realisation, the subject cannot now be allowed to rest. Some means must ere long be devised for diminishing the overcrowding of the streets of London; and if the working classes of the metropolis are to be brought within the range of Christian influences, they must first be removed from the misery and contaminations incident to crowded and unwholesome dwellings. We are glad to find Lord John Russell coming forward as a social Reformer, among his own constituents in London as well as at Liverpool.

The Governor of the Cape Colony has succeeded in arranging terms of peace between the Basutos and the Boers of the Orange Free States. The intelligence will be alike gratifying to the friends of Christian missions, and to those who are interested in the welfare of the native races of our colonies.

THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION TO INDIA.

THE Proclamation of the Queen in Council to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, which announces the assumption by Her Majesty of the powers of government heretofore exercised by the Hon. East India Company, and which lays down the general principles which will characterise her use of those powers, is now before the British public. It has been for some time in the possession of Queen Victoria's Indian subjects. It was published with all the pomp and ceremony which local circumstances would permit, in every city and large station in India, on the 1st of November last. It is too early yet to form any judgment of the effect it is likely to produce upon the native mind. Possibly, the

severe simplicity of its style, and the topics selected as the most suitable for such a document, may fail to meet the expectations of our Oriental fellow-subjects. They may find, perhaps, little or nothing to disapprove of—but they may fail to find in it much which their wishes, rather than their reason, may have led them to expect. We have not much faith in the talismanic influence of Royal Proclamations on Eastern populations, at least, until some initiatory acts of policy have lent them a practical significance. But, for ourselves, taking the document to be a *bond fide* programme of ministerial intentions which the present noble Secretary of State for India will strenuously exert himself to realise, we are on the whole satisfied to recognise in it a dignified enunciation of principles which have our heartiest approval.

Passing over the more formal and ceremonial paragraphs in which the transference of authority from the Company to the Crown is set forth, we proceed to bring under review the main advantages which the Proclamation solemnly guarantees to the various races that populate our Eastern dependency, and to sprinkle over our description of them such brief remarks as may serve to indicate our estimate of their value. We have discussed in its appropriate place those paragraphs which declare Her Majesty's ecclesiastical policy, and shall not, therefore, touch upon that topic in this place. It may suffice us to observe that the spirit in which that particular administrative problem is disposed of, inclines us to interpret favourably the declarations upon other matters which the Government at home have thought fit to make in the name of Her Majesty.

Exclusive, then, of the pledge of religious equality, the Proclamation seeks to reassure the minds of our Indian fellow-subjects on four principal points. The first, in logical order, although not, perhaps, in the interest it will awaken at home, pledges the Crown of England scrupulously to maintain all treaties and engagements till now existing between the native princes of India and the East India Company. Every obligation which the latter had contracted is frankly accepted, and will be faithfully discharged. This is a matter of course. We need not say that the assurance is of little worth unless it is to be carried into effect with more attention to the spirit, and less to the letter, of such stipulations than has characterised the policy of the Indian Government of late years. The pettifogging devices by which the Court of Directors were in the habit of evading their treaty engagements, particularly in regard to heritable honours and revenues, have terribly undermined the faith of native nobles in British integrity; nor is it to be anticipated that confidence will be restored by mere words, however precise and emphatic. Our hope is that the officials in India will be made to feel by the new authority to which they have become responsible, that ingenious jugglery, however immediately lucrative to the ruling power, will be a sure passport to recall and disgrace.

The next point guaranteed by the Proclamation is, perhaps, the most satisfactory of all. It is solemnly stated that the policy of annexation has come to an end. There are to be no more Dalhousie triumphs—no more such flagrant confoundings of territorial *meum* and *tuum*, as were illustrated by that noble lord in his treatment of Sattara, Nagpore, Jhansi, and Oude. The Indian Government is to "keep its hands from picking and stealing" under the pretentious plea of zeal for the interests of humanity. "We desire," says Her Majesty in Council, "no extension of our present territorial possessions;" and in proof of the sincerity of that desire, we are happy in being able to refer to the decision of Lord Derby in regard to Rajah Brooke's Sarawak settlement. "We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own,"—shall "sanction no encroachments" on the rights and dominions of others. So far, good. Perhaps, it would be too humiliating a profession of repentance, in a State paper of this importance, to hint at restitution. Necessity may have been laid on the present Government to declare that they "will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity." But we cannot help thinking that there are several cases of wrong in which a graceful reparation offered to the injured party might assist the chiefs of India to appreciate the sincerity of our declarations. Such acts, however, belong rather to the future than to the present, and may be more safely *done* than *promised*. Whether they are covered by the following general declaration is more than we can say—but, at any rate, the declaration itself is important:—"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil."

Then follow the paragraphs on religion which

we have considered elsewhere—after which the natives are promised that due respect shall be had to their feelings of attachment to the lands inherited by their forefathers—and due regard paid to ancient rights, usages, and customs—in other words, we suppose, that a stop will be put to the iniquitous processes whereby estates were resumed by the Government in default of payment of the public revenue.

The Proclamation, of course, has to deal with the rebellion. As an act of grace it is tolerably complete—its chief merit being that it is probably too late. Clemency will be extended to all offenders save those convicted of having taken part in the murder of British subjects. Those who have knowingly harboured such murderers are guaranteed their lives only—but the penalties which will be meted out to them will be apportioned after due consideration of the circumstances under which, and the false reports by which, they were prevailed on to throw off their allegiance. All others now in arms against the Government are assured of unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences, on their return to their homes before the end of the year. The concluding paragraph points to a happier future.

When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people.

The document is one which reflects credit on the noble Secretary of State for India, and on the Government of which he is a member. Its tone is dignified, its principles are sound, its promises large and generous. If carried out with that sincerity and earnestness with which it seems to have been framed, it will be hereafter regarded as the charter of the civil and religious rights and liberties of the people of India.

WEST INDIES IMMIGRATION.

GOVERNOR DARLING has addressed the Jamaica Council and House of Assembly in a rather unusually long speech, one of the chief points of which relates to a subject which demands more attention than it has hitherto obtained from the friends of the negro in this country. He says:—

I shall communicate to you the fullest information as to the grounds on which her Majesty's Government felt it necessary to disallow the measures of last session, intended to amend and consolidate the laws which formed our immigration code. In announcing that decision, her Majesty's Government were pleased to assure me that it will be a subject of sincere concern to them if the disallowance of the act should prevent the adoption of a system of immigration; and that they could not possibly regard with hostility or indifference any well-considered attempt of the local authorities to promote that object.

Bills to regulate immigration will be again submitted for your consideration. They will be found to embody similar principles in regard to financial arrangements, and to the great object of encouraging permanent settlement to those which last year met with your ready acceptance, and be free, I trust, from those provisions which have occasioned a delay in the final settlement of the law upon the subject.

Anticipating that the law will be placed on a satisfactory footing at a sufficiently early period to provide for the alleviation and employment of any immigrants who may arrive before the close of the present year, her Majesty's Government have given directions that 3,000 coolies shall be dispatched from India to this island, with as little delay as practicable in reference to the requirements of other colonies.

It will be well that those friends of freedom, who have assisted to place and retain the present Government in power, should ask the Colonial Minister—1. What he proposes to do with these 3,000 Coolies in the event of the House of Assembly refusing to make a proper provision for their lodging, support, and protection? 2. By whom the cost of their transport from India is to be borne? 3. At whose expense they are to be sent back again at the expiration of the term for which they have been engaged? 4. What provision, in the shape of a poor-law or hospitals, has been made for the necessary relief and restoration of such as may be sick and incompetent to labour? 5. In case of non-compliance on the part of the estate owners, or managers of estates, to whom these labourers may be indentured, with the stipulations made on their behalf by the agents of the Government in India, it may be asked what magistrates are there now in Jamaica who are not proprietors or managers of estates; who are, or can be, in fact, strictly impartial and independent, to whom the Coolies may look with confidence for redress? It may be assumed that Lord Stanley has taken care to prevent the possibility of any Coolies being sent away from India ignorant of the country to which they are going, or the employment, or the payment they are to receive for their labour, or the risks of the voyage, and change of climate, and that at least a fair proportion of females have been allowed to go with them: but the responsibility after they reach

Jamaica devolves on the Colonial Secretary. Whether there is any real want of labourers in that island, or whether there are not at this moment thousands of persons there who would gladly work for 1s. to 1s. 4d. per day, and do as much work for that sum as was formerly done by able-bodied slaves, is a matter yet in dispute; but no one can doubt that if the proprietors of sugar estates wish to extend their cultivation, and do not choose to employ, at fair wages, those who are willing and able to do much more work in a day than the Coolies or Chinese have ever done, they should pay for their introduction, and not borrow money for the purpose, to be repaid by increased taxation laid upon those whose wages are kept down by the introduction of labourers in such masses as to compel the old workpeople to purchase or rent lands at enormous prices, in order to live.

Why does not the Government do in regard to all these matters as they have done in regard to education—viz., appoint a commission of inquiry, presided over by some such a man as they have placed at the head of the Educational Commission, with associates both able and unprejudiced, by whom a competent sub-commissioner may be sent to each of the colonies, who should inquire into the actual working of the emancipation law, the means of education, the necessity for immigrants, and the present condition and requirements of those persons for whose entire liberty we spent twenty millions of money, and whom we are as much bound to protect now as we were to deliver them at first from slavery? It is asserted by persons who have recently visited the West Indies that capital and energy rather than labourers are wanting; and that the expenditure of large sums of money in importing fresh labourers instead of encouraging those who are now there to work on the estates, by giving them a fair share of the profits of cultivation, is likely to diminish capital, and to make the country still poorer.

It appears that the planters of St. Vincent are taking a wiser course. They sent a Mr. Sharp to Barbadoes to procure labourers. He found plenty ready to accompany him, and has gone back for a further supply. He is confident that he will have no difficulty whatever in getting as many effective hands as may be required to supply the wants of the colony. It is stated that in Barbadoes hundreds of labourers are seeking out a miserable existence for want of employment, and that some of them who have removed to St. Vincent express their regret that they had not migrated years ago. The population of Barbadoes is more dense than that of Great Britain. The cost of transport from thence could hardly be more than a tenth of that from India; and there is this great difference, that if the emigrants should not find suitable employment and accommodation, they might easily return to Barbadoes at their own expense, whereas return is impracticable for the Coolies to India. It is not long since a loan was obtained from England for Jamaica, which the Government guaranteed, and one of the express grounds of the application was, that money could not be found in the country to defray the expense of fulfilling the contract with the East India Company to send back the Coolies after five years' servitude.

If Mr. Gladstone had gone to Jamaica instead of the Ionian Isles his mission might have been attended with great and permanent benefit to his country and mankind. Upon the successful working of freedom in our colonies the great cause of freedom for the African race, and the destruction of slavery all over the world, greatly depend. Why we are made to rely on slave labour for raw sugar for our refiners, and cotton for our Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire manufacturers, when there are millions of acres of most fertile land in our own colonies lying waste? Surely this is a subject which deserves the thought and energy of able and enlightened men as much as the grievances of the Ionian Isles. It is difficult to understand why the immigration of labourers to the healthy mountains of Jamaica, so as to produce by their cultivation that cotton and that sugar which we are now compelled to purchase from slave-owners, should not be encouraged by the Government as well as that to Australia;—in fact, why, instead of sending money to the sugar-planters to enable them to run down the price of labour, and so prevent the natural elevation of the emancipated classes, the Emigration Commissioners appointed by the Crown, and paid by the people, should not be directed to inquire why the waste lands of Jamaica and the other West India colonies are not appropriated, as are the Australian lands, to the payment of the expenses of transporting European labourers to cultivate the mountains, under such arrangements as might finally lead to their settlement as proprietors of sugar and cotton plantations.

There are some enlightened and liberal men now

in the House of Commons who must take a kind of hereditary interest in this subject, and they may, and we hope will, form the nucleus of a party who will see justice done to the population whom their fathers lived, and we fear died, to deliver from slavery. There is the able son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the only son of Joseph John Gurney, one or more of the sons of Samuel Gurney, the son of Lord Portman, and many others, who have always been distinguished by their zeal in the cause of human freedom; and last, though not least, there is now Mr. Thomas Bazley, the new member for Manchester. Surely the Turners, Smiths, and other persons concerned in the cotton trade, will be ready to aid in any well-concerted and feasible plan, for increasing the supply of first-rate cotton, and at the same time for promoting the welfare of our colonies and the cause of freedom. This would tend more than anything else to enable the colonists to create capital, and thus render immigration loans unnecessary.

THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

(From the Morning Star.)

Lord Derby, in answering the deputation that waited upon him last week in reference to Siam, not only declined, on behalf of the British Crown and people, to purchase the tainted inheritance in question, but added, moreover, that to multiply and increase the colonial dependencies of the country, which were already too numerous, was, in his judgment, very questionable policy. And, surely no one who looks with an unjaundiced eye at the enormous extent and the unwieldy and incoherent character of our Empire, and considers the ominous warnings of insecurity that have reached us from India and elsewhere, but must admit that the doubt expressed by the Prime Minister was rational and wholesome. Already, to employ the language of the Duke of Wellington, "the extension of our territory and influence has gone far beyond our means." And yet Lord Derby has been severely taken to task for uttering this sentiment by that class of politicians whose sole aim would appear to be, not to guide the judgment, but to flatter the pride of the nation. The doctrine which these people lay down seems to be that we ought to be incessantly grasping for more territory; that the greatness of an empire must be measured by its extent; that there is on the face of the globe no "jutting fringe, buttress, nor corner advantage," which we ought not eagerly to perch upon and occupy; no matter who may be in possession; that every country inhabited by a race of whom we may choose to call uncivilised must be regarded as nothing but "just unclaimed land on the waste" of John Bull, which he has a perfect right to seize upon, and to evict the natives as unauthorised squatters; and that, though it would be better, no doubt, if we could enlarge our dominions by honest means, no opportunity should be missed, no offer should be refused, of doing so by any means, in whatever contempt of justice, by whatever act of blood, at whatever sacrifice of reputation. The motto which they lay down for the guidance of a Christian nation is precisely that of the Roman legions—

But apart altogether from the morality of the question—which we know the imperialists we refer to would unhesitatingly laugh to scorn as mere drivelling cant, which must be contemptuously swept aside by every man of philosophy and mind, where it crosses the path of our national ambition—is the policy thus recommended a wise one, when judged by the lowest principles of self-interest and political expediency? Does an indefinite extension of territory contribute to the permanent strength of a country? Is the ravenous earth-hunger by which nations have been affected a proof of health, or a symptom of sickness and a precursor of decay? In what respect are these endless settlements, which we are encouraged to plant on every continent and island on the face of the earth, likely to tend to the strength and prosperity of England? Is it by bringing revenue to the Government? Why, of the many dependencies we already possess, the very names of which we suspect hardly one man in ten thousand amongst us can repeat, there is not one that contributes a solitary dot to the national exchequer. Is it by the extension of our commerce? For the most part, the military establishments we have to maintain, and the wars we have to wage for their protection, absorb far more than the profits of all the commerce we carry on with them. Is it by multiplying the number of our faithful and loyal subjects? Except in the case of colonies inhabited by men of our own race, and in their case only since we have left them at liberty to do just as they please, our subjects are not faithful and loyal, but just the reverse, and have to be kept quiet under our rule by violence or menace. Is it by adding to our means of defence in case of war? So far otherwise, that they constitute the very sources of our weakness, so that the first thing, in all probability, we should have to do, in case of a serious war with any great maritime power, would be to abandon many of them to their fate as likely to cost more than they are worth. Why, then, in the name of common sense, should we go on undimmed this insane propensity for acquisition, while we have already more territories in all quarters of the globe than we know how either to occupy or to govern?

"The reluctant obedience of distant provinces," says Lord Almoncy, "generally costs more than it is worth." But the branch out widely are often more flourishing for a little time. "Adrian acted judiciously when he abandoned the conquests of Tanager, and England was never so rich, so great, so formidable to foreign princes, as absolutely mistress of the sea, as since the loss of her American colonies."—*Adrian's* ed. 1800, p. 100.

But then we are told that when we cease to make further territorial extension from that moment England's doom is sealed, and we must prepare for rapid and inevitable decay. Surely this is a most astounding principle to lay down as the basis of our national permanence and prosperity; that we must pursue a career of incessant aggression upon the rights and possessions of others in order to keep ourselves alive. We have always understood, indeed, that military aggrandisement was the only vital impulse of Mohammedan nations, and that while they ceased to conquer they began to collapse. Is this also true of Christian nations? Can they do nothing but fight and plunder? Is the work of civilizing the soil, developing the resources, and promoting the civilization of the countries already acquired, not enough to save them from falling into decrepitude and decline? If so, that day of doom can not in any case be far distant; for at their present rate of progress it will not be long before the States of Christendom estimated as they are by an intense rivalry in the race of national buccannery will have overtaken the whole face of the world; so that they must perforce stop in their career of aggression, as there will be no more countries on which they can practise aggression. And then (we suppose) will come the end. Having, like locusts, eaten their way through the whole earth, there will remain nothing for them to devour; and so they must necessarily perish.

REPRESENTATION OF BANBURY.

Yesterday (Tuesday) a deputation from the Liberal electors of Banbury waited upon Edward Miall, Esq., at 25, Courville-street, Fleet-street, to present a requisition in the following terms:—"Since your visit to our town on behalf of the Parliamentary Reform Committee, we have learned that our present member (Mr. Trenchard) intends to resign his seat on the opening of the coming session of Parliament, and being satisfied that your political views are in accordance with those of the majority of the electors of the borough, we request that you will become a candidate for the vacant seat, and we assure you of our earnest desire and strenuous efforts to secure your return, believing that your able services will be of material value in the House during the debates on the forthcoming Reform Bill." The requisition was signed by eighty-six registered electors.

The members of the deputation stated that the above, with the distinct promises of support given by many other voters, included a larger section of the Liberal electors than by careful canvass had been ascertained to be pledged to any existing candidate, and that as less than 400 votes had been polled at any previous election, the support already promised held out the prospect that Mr. Miall would be preferred to any candidate now before the constituency.

Mr. Miall, after the matter had been fully investigated, thanked his deputation for the honour the requisitionists had spontaneously conferred upon him, and stated that should the expectations held out to him prove to be well founded, he should feel quite justified in complying with their request. He should, however, prefer, in the first instance, to attend a public meeting of the electors, to ascertain, if possible, the wishes of the majority of the Liberal party. He promised to send a written reply to that effect. We understand Mr. Miall proposes to visit Banbury some day next week.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.

On Thursday last this excellent choir, now established as one of the chief musical attractions of London, commenced its fourth season at St. Martin's Hall, which was quite filled. The concert not only comprised a varied collection of madrigals, part songs, &c., but one of Bach's motets or hymns for the service of the Lutheran Church, very difficult, and but little known in this country. It opens with a *passato tempo*, and *andante con moto*; contains a magnificent fugue on two subjects, and concludes with one of those beautiful Lutheran chorales which Bach introduced with such wonderful effect into his works. It was performed (accompanied on the organ by Mr. Ward) with a precision and clearness which did this choir great honour, and was evidently listened to with much interest. The second part of the concert was made up of things well known to the choir and the audience. Among them were Massena's charming "Orpheus with his lute," Mendelssohn's "Hunter's Farewell," and Henry Smart's hymn and beautiful "Ave Maria." The only instrumental piece was a duet for two pianofortes played by Mr. C. E. Stephens and his pupil, Miss Ward. A brilliant composition, admirably executed, and much applauded, but rather out of place. Mr. H. Smart's "Ave Maria" was again well received, and the concert concluded with "Rule Britannia."

In the early part of the present year, Mr. Leslie, in conjunction with his choir, offered two prizes of ten guineas each for compositions, one for the whole choir, the other for male voices only. The prizes have been awarded to Mr. Frederick Meaton, Birmingham, and Mr. C. E. Stephens, London. These

compositions are to be produced in February, and several attractive pieces are promised during the season. The next concert will take place on Thursday, the 16th inst.

FRIGHTFUL COLLISION ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

On Monday evening, shortly before six o'clock, during the thickness of the fog, a frightful collision took place on the North London Railway, at the Hackney station, causing very serious injury to a large number of passengers. The fog of Monday afternoon in the north-eastern suburbs of London was one of the most dense that had been experienced in these parts for some years, and as the running of goods trains in such weather was involved in great risk it was thought that they would have been stopped until the passenger traffic of the day had closed. That precaution, however, was not adopted, and a sad catastrophe was the result. Owing to the fog most of the trains were late during the day, and the passenger train which should have left Hampstead-road station for the City did not start for some time after its proper period. It arrived at the Hackney station a few minutes before six o'clock, and was standing still putting down and taking up passengers, when an engine was heard approaching the rear of the train. The density of the atmosphere prevented all view of the head lamp of the engine until it had reached within a few yards of the station. With fearful force she ran into the rear of the train which was standing at the station. The last carriage was a second-class, in which were seated several passengers, and this was shattered to almost a complete wreck. The bottom, sides, and roof were driven apart over the permanent way, and the unfortunate occupants became entangled in the wreck. The next carriage was a first-class, which also suffered, as also the third from the rear—another second-class. The scene that ensued is described to have been one of the most painful description. The screams of the passengers for help were loud and piercing, and the darkness which prevailed added to the terror and confusion. The engine which caused the mischief was got away with all expedition, and the most prompt means were taken to extricate the injured passengers. An elderly lady named Mrs. Squires, residing in Back-lane, Leytonstone, was found to be very seriously injured. She was removed to the German Hospital, and her case is stated to be a most critical one. Mr. Francis Bates, of Woodford, sustained a fractured leg, and he lies at the residence of Mr. R. Smith, surgeon, at Hackney. There was scarcely a passenger in these carriages who escaped injury. Some with cut faces and heads, and others with serious contusions. All the medical aid the neighbourhood could supply was in prompt attendance, and the police station being near stretchers were soon procured to convey the more serious cases to the hospital at Dalston. Others had their injuries attended to at the station, and after they had somewhat recovered from their alarm, cabs were procured and they were sent to their respective homes.

Immediately after the collision the usual precautions were taken to stop all the up and down trains; and a confusion that baffled description ensued at the numerous stations. It was not till twelve o'clock that the last of the passengers who were anxious to get right through were sent on.

The engine which ran into the train was what is called a heavy goods "pilot." The driver had taken a goods train to Camden Town, and was returning for the purpose of assisting another goods train, which was to leave Haydon-square goods department at six, up a steep bank near Bow. It is stated that on passing Kingsland he went over a fog signal on the London side, which ought to have advised him that a train was a short distance in advance of him, and therefore, to have used great caution in approaching the next (Hackney) station. It is quite certain, however, that there were no fog signals down; and had there been two or three at the point of the auxiliary signal, it is very clear that the man would have been made sensible of the close proximity of the train ahead, and would have slackened his speed. According to his account, the fog prevented him seeing the light of his engine; and he imagined that the passenger train was further ahead of him.

Amongst the passengers most injured are the following:—

Mrs. Squires, near the church, Back-lane, Leytonstone, serious internal injuries; lying at the German Hospital.

Mr. Francis Bates, Woodford, fractured leg.
Mr. Stephen Smith, 23, Duke-street, Smithfield; and Mr. James Smith, White Hart, Stratford; at the German Hospital; both cut and contused.

Harriet Wood, 54, Wellington-street, Stepney, contused side; at London Hospital.

Mrs. Denny, Witham, Essex; German Hospital.

Robert Miller, out side, Limehouse Dock.

OUT AND CONTUSED.

Mr. Spillman, 6, West-street, Bethnal-green.

Mr. G. W. Bostock, 52, George-street, Blackfriars.

Bannor Carl, a German, Stacey-lane, Stepney, contused face.

Mrs. Bromley, 13, Bull-place, Somers-town.

Captain and Mrs. Dyett, Paradise Cottage, Limehouse.

William Pilgrim, Francis-street, Maryland Point, Stratford.

Joseph Salomans, 50, Dale-lane, Birmingham.

Mr. Smith, 6, Stratford-green.

Thomas Everard, 2, Regent-street, Stratford.

Sarah Taylor, 12, Boss-street, Alfred-terrace, Stepney.

Mr. Digurs, Aston, Birmingham.
Mr. Thomas Smith, 6, Telegraph-place, Stratford New Town.

John Hammond, 7, Brand-street, Holloway.

A. Upton, 29, Freeing-street, Caledonian-road.

Philip Foundrill, fireman to the pilot engine, leg injured, and other parts of the body burnt.

Oswald Hogarth, driver of the pilot engine, contused eye, and otherwise injured.

In the early part of the day, another collision took place on the same line near the Caledonian-road station, by a luggage engine running into a passenger train. Several passengers were injured.

RAILWAYS AND DWELLINGS FOR THE LONDON POOR.

On Wednesday a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, to receive a statement from Mr. Charles Pearson, as to his proceedings to obtain improved railway accommodation for the City. There was a large attendance of influential citizens. The LORD MAYOR presided, and made some introductory remarks.

Mr. CHARLES PEARSON then came forward to make a few observations upon the four resolutions which would be submitted to the meeting. The first of those propositions referred to the overcrowding of the streets; the second related to the overcrowding of the courts and alleys of the city, and the consequent detriment to the lives, health, and morals of the poorer classes; the third referred to the principle of subway railroads; and the fourth to practical details for carrying out the plan of a metropolitan railway. He proceeded to illustrate by statistics the necessity of measures for relieving the streets of their present enormous traffic. In a space of one square mile, or 620 acres of ground, within the city of London, there was compressed a population of 120,000 souls. In 1811 the population of this metropolis was 1,090,000, while in 1857, according to the calculation of the Registrar-General, it was 2,800,000. In 1811 there were 1,000 hackney carriages plying, while in 1857 there were 4,700. In 1811 the stage coaches and public vehicles made about 1,000 journeys a day, while now they made about 10,000 journeys a day. The French Omnibus Company was now receiving 600,000 a year for the accommodation of some 120,000 passengers daily. It was calculated that the amount of money expended by passengers in public vehicles in the metropolis was 6,000l. per day, or 2,000,000l. a year. While in 1811 the rateable annual value of property in the city was 512,000l., it was at this time 1,294,000l.; and he knew, from his position as city solicitor, that ground within the city had been sold at as much as 200,000l. and 300,000l. an acre. Indeed, it had been stated by Mr. Tite, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, that land in Cornhill had been sold at the rate of 1,000,000l. per acre. The public improvements which had been carried out during the last forty years had greatly promoted the prosperity of the mercantile classes, but what had been their effect upon the humbler classes with regard to their dwellings? While in 1811 the number of inhabited houses within one square mile in the city of London was 16,751, in 1851 it had been reduced to 14,580, the population having increased in the meantime by nearly 10,000. He believed that the chief remedy would be to give the poorer classes the advantage of railway accommodation. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that by the adoption of a radiating system of railway communications, respectable, comfortable, and healthful dwellings might be established for the labouring class, within an easy distance of London—say at Banstead Downs, or in Waltham Forest, to which they might be conveyed from the centre of the metropolis at the rate of from 6d. to 1s. a week, with considerable profit to the railway proprietors. He would state, from the Board of Trade returns, what amount had been contributed by poor men and by rich men respectively—by "fustian" and "broad-cloth"—(a laugh)—during the last six years to railways. In 1844 an act was passed which provided that the poorer class should be enabled to travel at the rate of 1d. a mile. He found that in 1852 the number of passengers by the Parliamentary trains was 23,842,000; in 1857 it was 45,227,000—(Hear, hear)—the increase being eighty-nine per cent. The number of passengers in all other classes, in 1852, was 49,392,000, and in 1857 it was 70,608,000, the increase being forty per cent. The number of miles of railway open in 1852 was 5,245, and in 1857 it was 6,674, the increase being twenty-seven per cent. The receipts from "Parliamentary" passengers in 1852 were 1,346,000l., and in 1857, 2,244,000l., the increase being sixty-six per cent. The receipts from all other classes were, in 1852, 5,323,000l., and in 1857, 6,763,000l., showing an increase of twenty-six per cent. against the increase of 66 per cent. on the Parliamentary traffic. The computed expenditure for Parliamentary trains in 1852 was 525,648l., while the receipts were 1,346,000l. In 1857 the expenditure for these trains was 667,000l., and the receipts 2,244,000l. In 1852 the expenditure upon all other classes of passenger trains was 3,207,000l., and in 1857 it was 4,483,000l., the rate of interest being about 40 per cent. The profits upon the parliamentary trains in 1857, after deducting all expenses, were computed at 1,576,000l.; the total expenditure to procure this return being 667,000l.; while the profits from all other classes of passenger trains in 1857 were 2,269,000l., the expenditure having been 4,483,000l. If any railway shareholder wished to know where his money had gone, let him ask "Broadcloth." ("Cheers" and laughter.)

He hoped to see a system of subway railroads constructed, with a gallery bridge—like that over the Tyne—spanning the Thames, to connect the various railways which enter the metropolis. Such a system had been adopted, without any inconvenience, in Liverpool, Birmingham, and other places. The Directors of the Metropolitan Railway Company had subscribed 450,000*l.* to carry out the scheme which he suggested, but they did not think it prudent to go on any further, and, unless they were assisted by the public, it was their intention to obtain an Act of Parliament to enable them to divide the deposits, and to dissolve the Company.

The various resolutions indicated by Mr. Pearson were then proposed and seconded by the M.P.'s for the City, and leading citizens, and carried unanimously. The resolution relating to the dwellings of the labouring classes was moved by

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who said he believed it would be admitted that the working men of this metropolis suffered most severely from the crowded state of the dwellings in which they were compelled to reside. (Cheers.) They had been told by Mr. Pearson that while—owing to the immense increase of warehouses—the number of dwelling houses in the city had been diminished by 2,000, the number of inhabitants had increased by 10,000. The crowded state of the dwellings in which the best of their workmen lived might, therefore, be readily imagined. He spoke of the "best" workmen, and he did so because when the Crystal Palace in Hyde-park was in course of construction he was told by gentlemen who were engaged in its erection that they believed the workmen of London were not only the best in this country, but the best in the world. (Cheers.) He thought, therefore, that as a matter of public policy, as well as of decency and of morals, these working men should be enabled to have access to houses in which they and their families could live in decency and comfort. (Hear, hear.) They had frequently seen how much the working classes suffered from confinement, from incommodious dwellings, and from bad air, while they were devoting their strength and their energies to works which were of the greatest benefit to the country. (Hear, hear.) He believed that those degraded classes to whom the resolution referred would derive great advantages if the space now occupied by men who earned good wages and who were able to pay comparatively high rents was rendered available to those in a less fortunate position; but in the crowded dwellings which persons of this class were now compelled to inhabit it was impossible that decency could be observed, and the consequence was that degrading and immoral habits were contracted which might not be the case under more favourable circumstances.

THE LICENSING SYSTEM.

A numerous and influential deputation from the county of Hampshire waited upon the Home Secretary at Whitehall, on Thursday, to represent "the extremely unsatisfactory state of the law in regard to the licensing and controlling of beerhouses, and to urge upon the Government the importance of putting the licenses of these houses under effectual control." The deputation included the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Henry Cholmondeley, Hon. R. Dutton, M.P., Sir W. W. Beach, M.P., Mr. G. Solater Booth, M.P., Sir J. B. East, M.P., Mr. J. B. Carter, M.P., the Mayor of Winchester, the Mayor of Southampton, &c.

The deputation suggested that the following words, used in the Metropolitan Police Act (2nd and 3rd Victoria, chap. 47, sec. 44) for preventing disorderly conduct in houses of licensed victuallers or other houses of public resort, should be extended to beerhouses generally—namely, "or shall knowingly permit or suffer prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet together and remain therein." In the small parish of Aldershot there were at present (Lord CHOLMONDELEY observed) sixty-five public-houses and beerhouses. Of the twenty-seven public-houses only one he believed was in the habit of harbouring prostitutes; out of the thirty-eight beerhouses no fewer than twenty-one were regular places for prostitution. Of course Aldershot might, under present circumstances, be considered an exceptional case, but there were difficulties in obtaining convictions in every instance where the same evils existed, and he believed the adoption of the words from the Metropolitan Police Act would go far to remedy these evils. The opinion of the deputation was, also, that the same words should be extended to publichouses generally, and they considered it highly desirable that any publican whose licence had been withdrawn by the magistracy, and any keeper of a beerhouse whose licence had been suspended, should *ipso facto* be disqualified from opening again either a publichouse or a beershop. Another point which they wished to bring before the Government was the necessity for enforcing some such system of restraint upon the admission of music into publichouses and beershops generally as was now adopted in the metropolis; and, lastly, they would suggest that, under whatever authorities the control of beerhouses was placed, such authorities should possess the same powers which now existed respecting the withdrawal of licences from publichouses, whether as regarded the occupier or the owner.

Mr. WALPOLE said his feelings and inclinations very much accorded, generally speaking, with the objects which the deputation had in view. Many similar applications had been made by deputations from other parts of the country, and on a kindred subject from the metropolis; and the Government were at this moment considering the very plans which they had brought to his notice. Individually

he had formed a strong opinion as to certain things which might be done, and certain provisions which he hoped would, if proposed, be adopted by the Legislature. Last April the Government had this question before them; but, as the deputation would remember, the Government were very much pressed last session, having recently come into office, and it was not easy for them to deal with every matter which at that time was brought before them. It would now, however, be his duty to look carefully into all these subjects, and to say whether better regulations than those at present existing could be introduced, and whether much crime might not in this way be prevented. His own feeling, he repeated, inclined very much to that of the deputation. All he could now say, however, was that the views they presented to him should be attentively considered together with similar views which had been put forward by others; and he hoped that something might eventually be done to remedy the evils of which they complained.

The deputation then withdrew.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Amongst the visitors at Windsor during the last week were the Earl and Countess De la Warr, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord Kingsdown, the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray (Judge Advocate-General), and Major-General Wyld.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal children, left Windsor on Monday morning for Osborne Palace, which they reached at an early hour in the afternoon.

The Queen has not forgotten the author of the "Religion of Common Life." The Gazette announces that her Majesty has appointed the Rev. John Caird, M.A., to be one of her Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of Dr. James Paul, deceased.

Three Cabinet Councils have been held last week, and another on Monday. They were fully attended.

We (*United Service Gazette*) understand that Sir Richard Bromley, K.C.B., Accountant-General of the Navy, has been nominated, and will shortly be gazetted, as Under-Secretary of State for War, in room of Sir Benjamin Hawes.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston returned to Cambridge House on Saturday, from visiting the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey. The noble Viscount and Viscountess have left for Broadlands, near Romsey.

The directors of the Great Western Railway Company have once more changed their chairman. It is announced that Lord Shelburne, eldest son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, has succeeded the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby.

It has been resolved in the Council of India that all appointments to the Indian Engineers and Artillery shall be thrown open absolutely to public competition, and that no nomination will be required.

We fear the health of the Marquis Dalhousie is failing so fast that his medical attendants hesitate even advising him to risk seeking a warmer climate for the winter.—*Dover Chronicle*.

Law and Police.

ESTATES OF THE LATE JOHN SADLEIR.—In the Dublin Landed Estates Court on Monday Judge Longfield delivered judgment "In re Burmester," the substantial question in the matter being whether the official manager representing the Tipperary Bank or the London and County Bank was entitled to the proceeds of the estates of the late John Sadleir. The learned judge entered into an elaborate review of the facts upon which he grounded his judgment. Upon the facts as they appeared he had formed a very decided opinion that the right of the parties claiming under the different securities should depend on the circumstances under which the securities had been executed. He could not believe that all the evidence which had been adduced was that of perjured persons, and that the directors of the London Bank, with a full knowledge of the affairs, had been engaged in a conspiracy to destroy the Tipperary Bank by making large advances to John Sadleir. The evidence rather showed that the Tipperary Bank and Sadleir were both unable to meet their engagements. The failure of Sadleir would have brought ruin upon the Tipperary Bank. It was too much to call upon the court to believe that the directors of the London Bank were aware of the frauds of John Sadleir. His lordship said he had entered into the transactions of the present case at more length than usual in order that both parties might have an opportunity of correcting any erroneous impression which he might entertain in the case in the event of an appeal. The court overruled the objection of the official manager without costs. The decision will seriously affect all parties interested in the Tipperary Bank.

THE SHREWSBURY PEERAGE.—The Court of Common Pleas was occupied on Monday in hearing the case, the Earl of Shrewsbury v. Hope Scott and Others, which is an action brought by the present Earl of Shrewsbury, who has, by the decision of the House of Lords, been declared heir male in tail of Earl Gilbert, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, against the defendants, the executors of the last Earl, Bertram, who bequeathed the extensive estates to the younger son of the Duke of Norfolk, to recover possession of those estates. The Attorney General opened the case. Some formal evidence having been put in, Mr. Serjeant Shee addressed the jury for the defendants, but while he was proceeding with the details in relation to the proceedings that took

place in the House of Lords he was stopped by the Lord Chief Justice, who said as the case must come before the full Court on the law, it would be better that an arrangement should be made for the admission of the facts. This course was assented to, and a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, subject to a special case on the points of law.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR WORCESTER.—Frederick Cook, the guard of the excursion-train on the Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway to which so fearful and fatal an accident happened in August last, has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him. The Grand Jury first ignored the bill presented to them; other proceedings were commenced, but instantly withdrawn.

Miscellaneous News.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC AT HOME.—We want no Bradford poisoners in Lincolnshire. The people are doing it for themselves. In Manchester, the average orders for opium to the travellers amount to seven pounds; in Lincolnshire, to a hundred and forty pounds. Are the poor, dear Chinese still to be the first considered by our "gude folks" and humane legislators? Let us look after our home heathens.—*Lincoln Times*.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—There are now forty-three fountains in Liverpool, and the result of various countings is, 1,000 persons on the average drank daily at each. The plan has been followed in our own and other towns with much success. Among the facts presented by Mr. Melley, in the paper which he read before the Social Science Conference, is the curious one that a publican and spirit merchant at Dublin has actually erected a water fountain attached to his own wall.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE SALOON OMNIBUS COMPANY.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Saloon Omnibus Company held on Wednesday night, a resolution was adopted expressing confidence in the manner in which the directors had conducted the prosecution of the General Omnibus Company on the charge of conspiracy, and expressing the hope that they would continue to carry on the proceedings with equal vigour. A large number of shares were subscribed for, and it was stated that several persons of influence had contributed.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—On Saturday, by order of Lord John Manners, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings, the whole of the employees in that department were released from duty at one o'clock for a Saturday half-holiday, to be continued each succeeding Saturday. It is understood that Government have it in contemplation to extend the privilege to all the other public offices where the indulgence will not operate prejudicially to the public service.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—In several towns steps are being taken to induce the tradesmen to extend the approaching Christmas holidays a day longer than usual, in order to afford a more convenient opportunity to persons engaged in trade, whether principals or assistants, to visit their friends and enjoy a reasonable relaxation. For this purpose it is proposed to extend the holiday, which will commence on Christmas-day, until Tuesday, the 28th, thus suspending business for three days.

LOST IN A WOOD.—On Saturday week the Rev. R. Whiston, head master of the Cathedral Grammar School, Rochester, left home for his accustomed ride before dinner, and having proceeded further than usual, he entered a wood, near Nashenden Farm, as a short cut home, became bewildered, lost his road, and in his efforts to escape his flesh was seriously lacerated by the brambles. He remained in the wood until after midnight, when he was found, together with his horse, in the midst of it, by some of his pupils.

ILLNESS OF THE LORD MAYOR.—For the last two days the Lord Mayor has been confined to his private residence at Lewisham by an attack of illness, brought on, it is said, by over-exertion since his advent to the chief magisterial chair, and has been interdicted by his medical attendants from taking any part in public business for some little time to come. During his lordship's absence from civic courts, Sir R. W. Carden will, it is understood, act as his *locum tenens*.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER BURNED TO DEATH.—A calamitous fire occurred on Monday morning in a coffee-house, in Old Street, St. Luke's. The keeper of the house, Pound, escaped through the trap in the ceiling, but his wife and daughter, who were unable to follow him, perished in the flames. The fire-escape conductor tried all he possibly could to get to the unfortunate persons, but as he was in the act of ascending to the third floor the flames shot forth and caught the top of his apparatus. All further efforts to save the occupants then became utterly useless.

THE PALACE OF THE PEOPLE, MUSWELL-HILL.—A deputation had an interview by appointment on Thursday with Lord Brougham, at his house in Grafton-street, to explain to him the educational features of the proposed Palace of the People, on Muswell-hill. His lordship entered fully into the subject, expressed himself highly satisfied with the contemplated arrangements, and agreed to accept the office of president in the proposed Council of Education in connexion with the institution. The deputation consisted of Sir Charles Fox, the Rev. Dr. Booth, F.R.S., Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Hughes, Mr. C. Ratcliff (of Birmingham), Mr. H. Masterman, Mr. Chamerovzow, Mr. Scott, F.H.S., Mr. Bell, and Mr. Stevens.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The annual award of the prizes given by the Smithfield Cattle Club took place on Monday. The exhibition appears to be a very successful one, and will no doubt

attract numerous visitors anxious to see how England maintains her high reputation for raising cattle. The stock of the present year would seem to be of an average quality as that exhibited at former shows. The number of animals, especially in the cattle classes, is greatly increased. The sheep show is not so large in point of numbers as it was last year; but there is goodly sprinkling of those splendid specimens of the growth of mutton in this country in the shape of the Leicesters and Southdowns. The pig show is not only much more numerous than it was last year, but it is admitted on all hands that there cannot be remembered, as a whole, so extraordinary and so fine a collection. The implement department has grown this year to an extent and importance which renders it very little inferior to that of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

BLAZEPROOF DRESSER.—The *Medical Times* says: "The melancholy accident by which the Ladies Laura and Charlotte Bridgman and Miss Plunket have been such fearful sufferers teaches a lesson which must not be neglected. The light fabrics manufactured for ladies' dresses must be made blazeproof. Nothing can be more simple. The most delicate white cambric handkerchief or fleecy gauze, or the finest lace, may, by simple soaking in a weak solution of chloride of zinc, be so protected from blaze that if held in the flame of a candle they may be reduced to tinder without blazing. Dresses so prepared might be burnt by accident without the other garments worn by the lady being injured. When poor Clara Webster was burnt we inculcated the same moral; and now the dresses of stage dancers are prepared in the way we recommended. The hint may be put to a profitable use by some enterprising manufacturer."

OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—Dr. Pinches, the secretary to the London local committee, gives notice that an examination will be held in London, commencing June 14, 1859, under the recent statute, concerning the examination of those who are not members of the university. Candidates desirous of being examined in London are requested to apply to the secretary of the London local committee, inclosing address and postage stamp. The names of the candidates, together with the university fees (2l. 5s. for the senior examination, or 15s. for the junior examination), and 15s. in addition for each candidate towards the general expenses of the local arrangements, must be sent to the secretary on or before April 30, 1859. The committee have determined to establish a scholarship and prize fund, and invite all persons who are favourable to the examinations to assist by sending their names and the amount which they are willing to contribute to the fund, either as a donation or as an annual subscription, to the secretary, as soon as possible.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The London and North-Western, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and Great Northern Railway Companies have arranged by mutual agreement the rates and fares for all competitive traffic, and they were put in operation, as amended, yesterday. They are not so high as those in existence before the competition commenced, and we are assured that there has been on all sides a desire so to fix them as to give the public a reasonable share of the advantage which the existence of duplicate routes might be expected to afford them. All the companies have agreed to exchange through rates, and as to cartage and invoicing arrangements for all non-competitive traffic over their very extensive systems; also to restore the triple agreement, to divide and arrange the Manchester stations, and to co-operate generally. Other very important questions remain over for separate and distinct discussion, and may probably receive a similarly amicable solution. The fares between Manchester and London are now 33s. for first class (3s. higher than for some months past), and 24s. second; the third class being 15s. 8d., as previously.

HOMOEOPATHISTS AND "REGULAR" PRACTITIONERS.—The *Liverpool Mercury* publishes an report of a special general meeting of the Liverpool Medical Institution, held on Monday week, at which the following addition to the laws of the institution was proposed:—"But any one practising homoeopathy shall be ineligible for election, either as a member of the institution, or as a subscriber to its library. And any regularly elected member or subscriber subsequently becoming a practitioner of homoeopathy shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a member of or subscriber to the institution." An amendment to the effect that no person should be excluded from the institution on account of their holding any particular principles of medicine, was brought forward; and a very long and animated discussion ensued. Ultimately twenty-nine votes were recorded for the amendment, and forty for the original motion; but the motion was lost, because no alteration of the laws can be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting. As there were sixty-nine members present, two-thirds of that number would have been forty-six. The motion was, therefore, lost by six votes.

THE CHINESE TREATY REPUDIATED.—A public meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, Gloucester, on Thursday night, to consider the stipulation of the treaty recently effected with China, and the propriety of memorialising the Queen not to ratify it by accepting the pecuniary indemnity stipulated for. The chair was taken by Mr. S. Bowly, the well-known temperance and peace advocate, and the audience consisted almost exclusively of working men. Mr. Bowly and a gentleman from Manchester addressed the meeting for nearly two hours, the latter inveighing against the war with China from the beginning, maintaining that it had been commenced in iniquity, that it was an illegal war, never having been proclaimed in the usual manner, and

that it was the duty of the people to restrict the power of the Government in declaring war generally. Mr. Bowly denounced both the Chinese and Indian wars, and declared that our government of India had been unchristian, and that it would be impossible to maintain our rule over that country without sacrificing an immense number of British lives. In the end Mr. Bowly moved the adoption of a memorial to the Queen, praying her Majesty not to ratify the treaty with China by accepting the indemnity (or, as he called it, the "blood-money"). He declared that the way in which the treaty with China had been extorted was no more binding than was an agreement signed by a person under compulsion, with a villain standing over the party with a bludgeon threatening to knock out his brains if he did not sign. The adoption of the memorial having been seconded and carried, the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—This benevolent and provident association, which a short time ago was set on foot by some gentlemen connected with the daily and weekly press, is now completely established. The association has for its president Lord St. Leonards; and for its vice-presidents, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Campbell, Mr. James Wilson, M.P., and Mr. C. W. Dilke, jun.; and the trustees are Mr. H. Ingram, M.P., and Mr. Salisbury, M.P. The committee consist of twelve gentlemen connected with various literary, artistic, scientific, and daily and weekly journals; and the present Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Wire, is the honorary solicitor to the association. The honorary secretary is Mr. G. H. Warren, 6, Red Lion-square, London. The object of the promoters of the fund is to provide the means of affording relief to the widows, orphans, and disabled members of the press in the United Kingdom. The association has already enrolled a considerable number of members; and as its objects are more generally known, it will, we have no doubt, receive still more extensive support.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST RIBANDISM.—The violence of Ribandism and its extension over so many counties has called forth a marked notice from the Irish Government. The *Dublin Gazette* of Friday contained a proclamation directed against the Riband and other secret societies. It opens by proclaiming that associations of a seditious and treasonable character exist in several parts of Ireland, and emphatically points out that all such bodies of persons associated under the pretended obligation of oaths unlawfully administered are illegal, and that every person who shall unlawfully take these oaths will be guilty of felony. After cautioning all parties against becoming or remaining members of these societies, the firm determination of the Government to uproot them is announced, and all loyal subjects are required to the utmost of their power to discountenance such societies or assemblies. And to aid in the suppression of the same, and for better carrying into effect these intentions and purposes the Lord-Lieutenant offers a reward of 100l. for such information as will lead to the conviction of any of the persons who shall have administered any oath; and a reward of 50l. for such information as will lead to the conviction of any of the persons who shall be found to be members of, or in any way connected with, any of the aforesaid societies.

Obituary.

DEATH OF THE REV. FREDERICK CROWE.—The Rev. Frederick Crowe died on Sunday morning, at the Wetchester House. Mr. Crowe went from Great Britain about twenty years ago to Belize, and established himself as an Independent missionary. After about thirteen years' evangelical labour among the Spanish people, he became satisfied of the necessity of a wide circulation of the Scriptures. The only versions accessible were very defective; and he returned to Great Britain and interested a number of Christians in Edinburgh and other places, who formed an association for procuring an improved edition of the Spanish Scriptures. He subsequently visited the United States, and secured the favour of the American Bible Union, under whose auspices an excellent translation was made in conjunction with the friends of the cause in Great Britain. About two or three years ago, he returned to the Central Spanish American States to resume his labours. He sustained himself in the field by teaching, and was supplied with copies of the Scriptures by the American Bible Union. Everything prospered with him till persecution hedged up his way. He was imprisoned, harassed, and at last driven by mob violence from the country. His life was in danger till he was safe on the steamer at Panama. His exposures and imprisonments brought on a fatal sickness. Since his arrival here, a few days since, he has been gradually sinking, and now lies in death—a martyr for the Word of God.—*New York Tribune*, Nov. 13.

[We have been from time to time indebted to Mr. Crowe for letters on Central American affairs, which have appeared in our columns; and have, in common with the friends of Christian missions, to deplore the untimely end of an earnest, uncompromising, and self-denying promoter of true religion and freedom of conscience.]

THE HON. HENRY ASHLEY was third son of the late Earl of Shaftesbury by Lady Ann Spencer, fourth daughter of the fourth Duke of Marlborough. He was born May 3, 1807, and married, Oct. 2, 1835, Jane Frances, only child of Robert Pattison, Esq. The hon. gentleman was for some years in the 9th Dragoons. In 1831 he was returned to the House of Commons for Dorchester, which borough he continued to represent up to 1847. He was a D.C.L., and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Dorset.

Literature.

Three Visits to Madagascar during the years 1853—1854—1856. Including a Journey to the Capital. With Notices of the Natural History of the Country, &c. By the Rev. WILLIAM ELLIS, F.H.S. Illustrated by Woodcuts from Photographs, &c. London: John Murray.

THE author of the "Polynesian Researches" needs no introduction to our readers. That, towards the close of life, he should have been willing to undertake a mission to Madagascar, and should have been permitted to accomplish its object and safely to return,—that thus he should have been able to add to the now large and valuable library that Christian missionaries to foreign lands have given us, a book worthy of that with which he himself assisted to lay the foundations of a noble missionary literature, and second to none of the more recent in its general and religious interest—the unequalled work of Livingstone alone excepted,—is matter for congratulation to himself, to the friends of missions, and to the reading world. This volume has been prepared for by the partial statements which have come before the public from time to time since 1853, chiefly through the London Missionary Society: many facts have thus become generally known and even incorporated in the History of Missions, which are properly placed in their due relation to other events and incidents in a complete record of Visits to Madagascar from the pen of Mr. Ellis himself, but which we—as addressing the very class of readers in which such information has circulated—may safely pass by, in the present review. The history of English intercourse with Madagascar, the origin of Christian missions to the island, the prohibition of Christianity and of English trade, the story of persecutions and martyrdoms under the reigning Queen, and the marvellous vitality and growth of the religion of the Cross under circumstances that seemed well fitted to insure its extirpation, we shall suppose to be perfectly known to our readers.

Let us then at once meet Mr. Ellis at Tamatave on his first arrival in 1853, on a visit of friendship, to ascertain the actual state of the people, and the truth of reports, which had reached native Christians in exile at Mauritius, that hopeful social and political changes were then in progress in Madagascar.

TAMATAVE—FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

"The anchorage at Tamatave is little more than a roadstead, protected by reefs, but exposed to the winds from the east and the north. There is considerable space within the reefs, and the holding-ground is good. The village of Tamatave seemed to be built upon a point of land stretching into the sea towards the south, which we afterwards found to be not more than three or four hundred yards wide, its surface diversified by sand-hills thrown up by the wind or sea to the height of fifteen or twenty feet above the ordinary level of water. This low shore appeared generally covered with brushwood, rushes, or grass, and the several species of pandanus near the beach towards the north, with a few tall cocon palm trees growing to the south of the anchorage, gave quite a tropical character to its vegetation, though much less rich and luxuriant than the verdant and beautiful bays among the South Sea Islands. The appearance of some of the skulls of the English and French killed in the attack on this place in 1845, and fixed on high poles not far from the place where we had anchored, produced a singular and not very pleasant sensation, as for the first time I gazed on this revolting spectacle.

"Shortly after we had anchored, a large clumsy single canoe, destitute of outriggers and paddled by a number of men, came alongside, when a middle-aged man, followed by three or four others, mounted the ship's side, and came into the cabin. They had neither shoes nor stockings, but wore white shirts under a cloth bound round their loins, with a large white scarf, the native lambs, hanging in ample and graceful folds over their shoulders, and broad-brimmed hats of neatly-plaited grass or fine rushes. As soon as they had entered, the chief of the party, who we understood was the harbour-master or captain of the port, inquired in a very official manner, speaking imperfect English, the name of the ship, of the captain, mate, passengers, and crew, with the object of our visit, &c. The answers to all these questions were written down by one of the attendants, and he was explicitly informed that the vessel was not sent on a trading voyage, but simply to convey the letter of the merchants of the Mauritius to the Queen, and to wait her Majesty's reply. He said, if it was only a letter, that had been sent before, and the Queen had returned her answer to the effect that no trade could be allowed until the money required as compensation for the insult and the wrong perpetrated in the attack on the country in 1845 had been paid. He asked if it was right to go to a country and shoot down the people because we did not like their laws? He soon informed us also that he had been a member of the embassy sent to Europe in 1837; that he had visited France and England, and knew that whoever went to reside in either of these countries must be subject to the laws of the country so long as they remained there; that the laws of their Queen were the laws of Madagascar, and if any one wanted to live there they must be subject to the Queen's laws; if not, they must leave the country."

Mr. Ellis's companion, Mr. Cameron, was not recognised by any of these native visitors, though he had been for some years a resident missionary prior to the prohibition of Christianity. The harbour-master was himself recognised by Mr. Ellis, as one of the embassy whom he had

frequently seen when in England. The communication of the merchants to the Queen was fetched off by an officer appointed for that purpose, who gave a receipt for it in a good plain hand, written and signed by himself, in the native language. The next day Mr. Ellis and Mr. Cameron went on shore, at the invitation of the governor. The harbour-master, to whom Mr. Ellis made himself known, was very inquisitive about things in England,—especially Lord Palmerston, and the London theatres, which had been very wonderful and attractive in the eyes of the embassy when staying in our metropolis. He also, on one occasion, introduced a friend—

A NATIVE JUDGE.

"He was a tall stout man, between fifty and sixty years of age, with features resembling those of a South Sea Islander. On the upper part of his person he wore a fine figured shirt, with upright vandyck collar and wristbands of the same pattern, and, loosely thrown over this, a large and handsome silk scarf or lamba. The centre of the lamba consisted of broad stripes of purple, scarlet, pink, and yellow, edged with a border tastefully wrought in a kind of open-work exhibiting a curious pattern in yellow and scarlet silk. He had neither shoes nor stockings, but wore a blue cloth cap, the shade edged with silver, and the crown surrounded by a broad band of gold lace. Two of his attendants carried swords, one like a heavy cavalry weapon, the other with a straight and smaller blade. Our friend the harbour-master introduced him by name, as Rainibehevitra, apparently meaning Father of Great Thoughts, thirteenth honour, second in command, and chief judge of Tamatave. He very frankly offered his hand, and when seated said he came from the governor to bid us welcome in his name, and to express his regret that he could not see us at present. After a short general conversation respecting railroads, steam-ships, the electric telegraph, and other things of which he had heard, he dismissed his attendants, and, sending all out of the house excepting the chief officers, entered, in a low tone of voice, scarcely audible, into a very grave and earnest conversation with Mr. Cameron."

This conversation was as to the probability of an English invasion! as, also, of an American invasion of England or India! These officials had appreciated the missionary schools, and regretted the closing of them,—one of them spoke with pride of his own son's having gained a prize. They also admitted that friendship with the English would be good for the Malagasy; and expressed themselves very desirous of the re-opening of trade. Mr. Ellis found these people to be—

GREAT AND NOVEL SNUFF-TAKING.

"I was much amused on this occasion, and often afterwards, with the manner in which the chiefs and people generally indulge their taste for an article resembling snuff, a native manufacture comprising other ingredients besides the pulverised leaf of tobacco, such as salt, and the ashes of a native herb, which mixture is regularly sold in the markets. The retinue of every chief or officer of any rank includes a bearer of what we should call his snuff-box. Those officers who attend on a superior, or are unattended by their own slaves, carry this article of luxury in some part of their dress, frequently suspended from the girdle, and concealed under the folds of their lamba; and we sometimes met a traveller with his snuff-box suspended from his neck, who seemed almost destitute of everything else except the most scanty clothing. On the occasion of our first interview with the chief with whom we were now conversing, whenever he required the agreeable stimulus, which was tolerably frequent, the attendant slave who was usually squatted behind him, presented to him a short piece of bamboo cane, about nine inches or a foot long, and less than an inch in diameter, beautifully polished, and ornamented with rings. Into the end of this cylindrical case a circular piece of cane or wood attached to a long tassel of silk threads was neatly fitted. When the slave had removed this ingeniously contrived stopper or lid, the chief took the cylinder, and, shaking a small quantity, about half a teaspoonful, into the palm of his hand, he then by a quick jerk of the hand tossed the powder with great dexterity on to his tongue, without touching his lips with his hand or its contents. I do not remember ever seeing any of the natives smoking tobacco, but this use of it is universal; and though some deposit it in a different manner in the mouth, it was usually, as in this instance, jerked upon the tongue."

Mr. Ellis, when the weather was favourable, delighted to ramble on shore, and notice the rich, beautiful, and sometimes new forms of vegetation which cover the island. Amongst those that attracted him most strongly were the Orchidaceous plants. Two of these were previously unknown in this country—the *Angræcum superbum*, and the *A. sesquipedale*; and of these Mr. Ellis was so fortunate as to bring living plants to England; and they have flowered here. The *sesquipedale* is declared by Dr. Lindley to be "the largest-flowered and most superb of all the Orchids." It had been described by Du Petit Thouars in 1822, and it had been the "anxious wish of Europeans," says Dr. Lindley, "for thirty-five years, to obtain it for cultivation." Its flowers are of the softest waxy texture, and perfect whiteness; they grow in groups of three and five, extending seven inches in breadth, and about the same in height, and have a "firm, curved, tapering, tail-like spur, about fourteen inches long." One of the plants brought home by Mr. Ellis flowered in a London nursery this spring; and contributed its Malagasy beauty to the bridal bouquet of the Princess Royal. But the most rare and choice botanical acquisition, was one to which, before leaving

England, Sir William J. Hooker had directed our traveller's attention,—

THE LATTICE-LEAF PLANT—OUVIRANDRA.

"From the work of Du Petit Thouars in M. Bojer's possession, I copied the ouvirandra in a size rather larger than the engraving, and, by exhibiting this to the natives, at length found one man who knew where it grew. His master, who had shown me many acts of kindness, allowed him to go and search for it, and after two or three days he told me he had found it growing in a stream, but that there were so many crocodiles in the water that he could not get it. The late rains, it was said, had made them more numerous at that particular place. At length he brought me a fine lot of plants in excellent condition, and I was glad to reward him for his trouble, and to take them immediately under my own charge."

"The ouvirandra is not only a rare and curious, but a singularly beautiful plant, both in structure and colour. From the several crowns of the branching root growing often a foot or more deep in the water, a number of graceful leaves, nine or ten inches long, and two or three inches wide, spread out horizontally just beneath the surface of the water. The flower-stalks rise from the centre of the leaves, and the branching or forked flower is curious; but the structure of the leaf is peculiarly so, and seems like a living fibrous skeleton rather than an entire leaf. The longitudinal fibres extend in curved lines along its entire length, and are united by thread-like fibres or veins, crossing them at right angles from side to side, at a short distance from each other. The whole leaf looks as if composed of fine tendrils, wrought after a most regular pattern, so as to resemble a piece of bright green lace or open needlework. Each leaf rises from the crown on the root like a short delicate-looking pale green or yellow fibre, gradually unfolding its feathery-looking sides, and increasing its size as it spreads beneath the water. The leaves in their several stages of growth pass through almost every gradation of colour, from a pale yellow to a dark olive green, becoming brown or even black before they finally decay; air bubbles of considerable size frequently appearing under the full-formed and healthy leaves. It is scarcely possible to imagine any object of the kind more attractive and beautiful than a full-grown specimen of this plant, with its dark green leaves forming the limit of a circle two or three feet in diameter, and in the transparent water within that circle presenting leaves in every stage of development, both as to colour and size. Nor is it the least curious to notice that these slender and fragile structures, apparently not more substantial than the gossamer, and flexible as a feather, still possess a tenacity and wiriness which allow the delicate leaf to be raised by the hand to the surface of the water without injury."

This interesting plant was brought home safely, and, by Mr. Ellis's kindness, is now flourishing at Kew, Chiswick, and the Crystal Palace.

Photographic apparatus had been taken out by Messrs. Cameron and Ellis, and proved very valuable, notwithstanding difficulties from the failure of chemicals, and from new conditions of light and atmosphere, not only in delighting the natives with their own portraits, but in securing the most authentic records possible of the scenes and persons and objects, that had given interest and significance, both for religion and natural history, to their visit. To the faithful pursuit of photography under difficulties, we owe the most important illustrations of this volume. After about a month's stay at Tamatave, an answer to the Mauritius merchants' letter was received, requiring an indemnity for injuries suffered from one of our vessels of war in 1845, and recommending—in a way that was equal to ordering—that the English should at once return whence they came. On their reaching Mauritius, the merchants at once subscribed the 15,000 dollars demanded by the Queen; and Mr. Cameron, as having great influence with the people, was selected as the bearer of this compensation to Madagascar. In November, the vessel in which he had sailed was welcomed home with salutes of cannon, having on board a cargo of oxen, as proof that the ambassador had accomplished his object, and had secured the re-opening of trade with the Malagasy. A letter from the Queen's secretary announced that the trade was free to all nations, that a duty of ten per cent. would be levied on all exports and imports, and that no natives were to be removed from the island.

Mr. Ellis gives a very interesting account of his residence, for some months following, at Mauritius,—the natural features, the luxuriant and diversified vegetation, society, and missionary work, all coming in for notice. It was June, 1854, before Mr. Ellis set out on his second voyage to Madagascar, and on arriving at Tamatave, he was put under Malagasy quarantine for eight days, in consequence of cholera at Mauritius; then, having permission to land, he took possession of a house of his own, kindly granted by a French settler for his use, and there installed himself and his luggage, which consisted so largely of bottles—principally photographic chemicals—that he was forthwith consulted as a doctor by a neighbouring chief.

Perhaps nothing in Mr. Ellis's narrative is more significant than the facts, given in various places, respecting the diffusion of a certain amount of education amongst the Malagasy. Thirty years ago, the language had been only just reduced to writing, by the first missionaries; and there was only one native in the country who could write, and he, having been brought

up at Mauritius, wrote in a foreign tongue. At the present time, there seems to be a universal appreciation of the powers of reading and writing. In the house of a chief, Mr. Ellis saw one of the assistants, or aides-de-camp, enter with two letters, which he was directed to read to his superior, who was lying sick, and to which answers were then dictated;—the young man sat down cross-legged, with paper, pens, and ink wrote on his knees, afterwards dried his letters by brushing off with the pen-feather upon them the sand adhering to his naked foot, and then folded and despatched them to their destination. Four thousand of such shoeless semi-barbarous officials transact the business of their departments by writing, with all the correctness and despatch of a civilised people. Such is the pleasure of the natives in communicating by writing, that scarcely a traveller ever journeys from one place to another without being made a letter-carrier. When Mr. Ellis received visitors at his own house, the bare-legged gentry wrote their cordial salutations, before leaving, on a sheet of paper that lay upon his desk. There is also a great love and reverence for books in the native mind; illustrated books were especially a wonder and delight; and often the visitors expressed their earnest wishes to be able to read English. The son of a chief, a fine intelligent lad of sixteen, borrowed from Mr. Ellis a book in English and Malagasy, that he might copy it out as a means of learning. Who can tell what this will grow to? It is certain that there is a future for such a people. The long reign of the stern and cruel Queen has not crushed out the vitality of the civilising element, any more than of the Christian, which the labours of devoted missionaries imparted to the people. What a glorious part three or four men moved by the spirit of Christ may play in the progress of humanity!

Of the social condition of the "upper classes" in Madagascar, we get some notion from the following picture of singularly mixed barbarism and civilisation:—

DINNER WITH THE GOVERNOR.

"While we were waiting I found sufficient to interest me in observing the singular variety amongst the uniforms of the officers. They seemed as if they might have belonged to the different services of various nations. I did not however notice any naval uniform; the greater part were English or scarlet. On the buttons of one of the coats I observed the American eagle and shield. Uniforms appeared to be held in high estimation, for on another occasion I was informed that an officer of the place had given a hundred oxen for his suit. One of the officers present wore a rich green velvet coat thickly ornamented with gold lace, and a large aiguillette of gold cord on the shoulders. All the chief officers had gold epaulettes and cocked hats with feathers."

"On proceeding to the dinner table the places of the guests were indicated by their names being written on pieces of paper and placed on the table napkins; and I soon found myself seated between the lady of the house, the wife of the judge's son, and the marshal. Next to him was an officer who spoke English, though but imperfectly. The officer in the green uniform sat opposite to me, and as he spoke French tolerably well I did not find myself so much at a loss as I had anticipated."

"The dinner was well served and abundant, comprising soup, turkey, roast pig, fowls, ducks, &c., with some good pastry, all set out and served in respectable French or English dishes, plates, &c. But the chief novelty was a dish of *jaka*, which occupied the middle of the table. *Jaka* is beef which has been preserved from the previous year's festival, and to exchange visits and eat each other's *jaka*, is considered by the people as the greatest mark of amity in their power to give. The *jaka* or preserved beef was cut into small shreds, and seemed to have been fried crisp and brown."

"When all were seated, the marshal rose and made a speech in praise of the Sovereign, and stating that it was the wish of the Queen that the foreigners should partake with her officers in the hospitalities of the season; that the governor regretted that illness prevented his being present, but that he, the speaker, was, on the governor's behalf, happy to welcome the company as guests. The dish of *jaka* was then handed round, each person taking a small piece in his fingers, and eating it silently and slowly. It seemed to me as if some of the native religious feelings were associated with this part of the feast. I took a small piece, but did not perceive in it any peculiar flavour, certainly nothing to indicate that it had been kept twelve months without salt."

"The company amounted to more than twenty, and the greatest propriety, with much cheerful hilarity, prevailed. Six female slaves stood behind the two ladies who sat at the head of the table, and one or two aides-de-camp behind the chairs of each of the officers. Indeed, there seemed to be rather too many attendants, but they managed remarkably well. When the dinner was nearly over, two slave women entered, and sitting down on the ground by the side of their mistress, prepared under her direction coffee for the company, which was served soon after dinner."

The inhabitants of Madagascar are of several races. The Hovas are the dominant people, and are undoubtedly descended from the ancient race from which the Malayan Archipelago and Eastern Polynesia derive their inhabitants. They are described as often of a fine build, with good heads, and something very European in aspect. The Betsimaraska people are from the eastern coast; and other races are traceable; while there has been, also, a blending of races gradually in progress. Mr. Ellis has greatly helped the ethnographic student by his photographic portraits; but refrains himself from speculation on

the varieties of the human family that are now comprehended under the one head of Malagasy.

The zoology of the island suitably engaged our author's observation. There is a plenty of venomous insects and reptiles. Centipedes of great size in his boxes, a scorpion on his pillow, and another on his writing-table, were among the pleasantnesses of his life in Tamatave. There are several kinds of poisonous fish to be found among the reefs of the shore, the bite or sting of some of them said to be fatal, and certainly capable of producing, as Mr. Ellis saw, great inflammation, discoloration, and pain. There are large serpents, also, but not generally poisonous, though they bite severely when irritated. A French gentleman found one, on rising one morning, of some eight feet long, and as thick as a wine bottle, rolled up under one side of the mat he had slept on: but the natives would not destroy it; and, instead, took a piece of stick and guided its head to the bushes, saying, "Go you away, go." They are superstitious about dangerous reptiles, and never kill them, lest they should experience retaliation from the species at some future time. An animal peculiar to Madagascar, the Aye-aye, was not met with by Mr. Ellis; and he suspects superstition made the natives unwilling to take it. It is, however, rarely met with at all; and only one specimen has ever been brought to Europe.

Slavery is a "domestic institution" in Madagascar. All household work is performed by slaves; and the entire slave population must be very large, as all children of slaves continue perpetually in bondage. They are sold in public, or *hawked*, like other goods. The price of a fine healthy lad is about ten dollars; and of a man, from seventy to a hundred: while a female fetches from twenty to forty dollars. The condition of the slaves is considered by Mr. Ellis to be superior to that of severe labour and suffering which characterised our own West Indian slavery; yet iron collars and pillories are not unknown, when it is desired to degrade or punish.

The people excel in industrial occupations. A fine cloth is woven, with bright and fast colours, and with much taste as to pattern. Baskets are woven "with extreme neatness, and almost endless diversity of beautiful pattern," and "the dexterity of the workmanship nothing can surpass." Mats are made in great variety; and hats, of rushes and of grass, "sometimes as fine, and much resembling Leghorn." Buying and selling is a joy to the Malagasy; and it was not for long together that Mr. Ellis was ever free from calls and solicitations to make purchases.

Mr. Ellis made a journey of forty-eight miles, from Tamatave to Foule Pointe, to visit a chief, by invitation. He travelled in a litter, carried by stalwart bearers, who, when they stopped to rest, amused themselves by standing on their heads, and kicking their feet in the air: and, after two days' journey, through a country covered by beautiful and luxuriant vegetation, and across streams provided with *Government* ferries (!) for the convenience of travellers, he arrived, loaded with specimens of new and striking plants, at his destination. Foule Pointe has its history; but that must be sought by our readers in Mr. Ellis's own pages. A few days after this visit had been completed, Mr. Ellis embarked again for Mauritius,—having been received and entertained in Madagascar with uniform kindness and sympathy,—having been the channel of communication for hallowed thoughts and wishes between England and Mauritius and the strange country of his sojourn,—having made many additions to our scientific knowledge of the island, and its people and products,—and having ascertained what he wished, and more than he has thought it discreet to publish, respecting "the Martyr-Church of Madagascar." On the latter subject we have made no quotation from his work, for the reason already stated,—we suppose an outline of the facts, and the substance of Mr. Ellis's testimony, to be already known to a large proportion of our readers. Thus ends our author's second visit. Of the third, we find ourselves unable to speak, from the length to which this notice has now extended. But as a visit to the capital, and a more comprehensive description of the country, lie before us still, we shall return to the volume for a few quotations next week.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Primeval World. By Rev. Paton J. Gloag.
Lectures on the Farewell Discourse of Jesus. By Rev. J. B. Patterson, M.A.
The Runaways and the Gipsies.
Paul Blake: a Boy's Perils in Corsica, &c. By A. Elwes.
The Triumphs of Steam. By the Author of "Might not Right."
Christ in Gethsemane. By Rev. James Franco.
Comfort to the Sick and Afflicted. By Rev. James Anderson.
The Dream of Pythagoras, and other Poems. By Emma Tatham. Third Edition.
The Three Archbishops. By Washington and Mark Wilks.
Three Visits to Madagascar in 1853-4-5. By Rev. W. Ellis, F.H.S.

Health and Long Life. By G. Epps. Second Edition.
Free Trade in Land. Chapman, King William-street, Strand.
Belgium, and Up and Down the Rhine. James Nisbet and Co.
The Two Frigates. Routledge, Warne, and Co.
Household Economy. Constable and Co., Edinburgh.
Boy's own Toy Maker. Griffith and Farren.
David and Samuel, with other Poems. Jackson and Walford.
Imputed Righteousness. Partridge and Co.
Martin Rattler. Nelson and Sons.
The Christmas Tree. James Blackwood.
Days of Old. Macmillan and Co., Cambridge.
The Scouring of the White Horse. Macmillan and Co.
Poetical Works of Armstrong, Dyer, and Green. Nichol, Edinburgh.
Routledge's Shakespeare. Parts 31, 32.
Gray's Poetical Works. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
Angel over the Right Shoulder. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
The Boy Missionary. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
Our Little Ones in Heaven. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
Christian Days and Thoughts. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

Gleanings.

Frederick Douglass, the fugitive negro, is shortly to revisit England.

It is in contemplation to celebrate the centenary of Burns's birth at the classic farm-house of Mossgiel.

Dr. Browne, titular (Roman Catholic) Bishop of Elphin, is dead. The late Mr. O'Connell used to call him "the Dove of Elphin."

An incurable punster declares that the new kind of paper made out of straw will doubtless lay the foundation of a new literature.

A mass meeting of Jews is to be held in New York to denounce the unjustifiable abduction of Mortara's child by the Roman Inquisition.

Among the works preparing for publication by Mr. Bentley is a volume entitled "Passages from my Autobiography," by Lady Morgan.

A letter from New York states that Longfellow's new poem, "Courtship of Miles Standish," has gone through forty editions within a month!

A subscription has been set on foot by Colonel Green for the purpose of commemorating the glorious career and death of Brigadier-General Nicholson.

The new book by the author of "Tom Brown's School-days," entitled, "The Scouring of the White Horse," is out; and upwards of 7,000 copies have already been sold.

Mr. Redgrave, of the Royal Academy, we learn from the *Illustrated London News*, is making a full and precise catalogue of the pictures in the several Royal collections.

Lord Shaftesbury has received from a lady, whose name has not been communicated to the public, a donation of 5,000*l.* for the improvement of dwellings of working men in Hull.

A Yankee, describing an opponent whose person was extremely slim, says, "I will tell you what, sir; that man don't amount to a sum in arithmetic: add him up, and there's nothing to carry."

The three judges to adjudge the Burns prize poem at the Crystal Palace are not yet named. Mr. Thomas Carlyle is said to have been asked, and has declined. He is too busy with his "Frederick."

The Tablet regards the prosecution of Count de Montalembert as the proclamation of the "New Reign of Terror." This shows that the Pope and the French Emperor are not on the best of terms.

At the Winchester Assizes a child ten years of age has been convicted of setting fire to a barn, and causing the destruction of a great amount of property. There was no doubt that the child was the incendiary.

Upwards of 160,000 copies of Spurgeon's sermons have been sold in the United States. At the trade sale, when the list of Sheldon, Blakeman, and Co., was reached, 20,000 copies were sold in twenty minutes.

The models sent in for competition for the Havlock memorial may be seen gratuitously by the public on and after December 9th (except December 15th) from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., in the Gallery of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.

The *Athenæum* notices that Mr. J. Maurice Solomon—a member of the Jewish race—has taken honours in four out of the five subdivisions of the degree of B.A. in the University of London, being the first time such a thing has been done.

The Christmas number of Dickens's *Household Words* has just been published. Its title is "A House to Let;" and the contents are—"Over the Way," "The Manchester Marriage," "Going into Society," "Three Evenings in the House," "Trotter's Report," and "Let at Last."

The speeches delivered at the late Social Science Conference held in Liverpool have been issued in penny pamphlets, published by Partridge and Co., Paternoster-row. Now that they are completed they form a valuable record of the sentiments of the Social Reformers.

The *Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye* tells of a lady in that vicinity, who, by marriage, has got herself into the following distressing situation in regard to her own family. She is sister-in-law to her father, aunt to her brothers, sister to her uncle, daughter to her grandfather, and great aunt to her own children.

At the settlement of one of our Morayshire ministers lately, a number of the people reclaimed against the presentee. A gentleman who chanced to be in the neighbourhood asked one of the recusants why he objected to Mr. —. "Deed, sir," replied the worthy, "ye see in his praichin he teuk us fairly on the ice; but he cudna lifts affint agen!"—*Inverness Courier*.

At a camp-meeting of the United Brethren Church, recently held near West Baltimore, Mont-

gomery county, Ohio, Bishop Russell forbade any one with hoops on to partake of the sacrament, affirming that they would not be welcome at the table of the Lord. This was in accordance with a resolution of a Conference of the denomination.—*American Paper*.

A teacher of one of the public schools in the town of Essex (Massachusetts), while imparting moral and religious instruction at the opening of the school in the morning, asked why we ought to love God. Whereupon a bright little urchin of five years of age very promptly answered:—"Because he gives us our parents to take care of us, and gives us our clothes, AND LEARNS US HOW TO MAKE MONEY."

THE STATUTE OF HANDEL, in aid of the funds for which the Sacred Harmonic Society of London some time since subscribed, is now ready for casting. The sculptor is named Heidel, and his work is intended for Halle. The figure is attired in the costume of the period in which Handel lived; the left hand rests on the side; the right, in which is placed a roll of music, rests on a small desk before him, on which lies the score of the "Messiah." The figure has much firmness and character; the head is raised, and the attitude is such as if he were about to give the signal for the commencement of the oratorio. The likeness has been obtained from the statue by Roubiliac in Westminster Abbey, for which Handel sat to the sculptor. The statue will be cast at Berlin, and forwarded to its destination next summer.

CAUTION TO INVALIDS.—Recent investigations have exposed to public observation the deceptions practised by a certain class of apparently respectable, but not over-scrupulous, chemists and druggists upon the medical profession and their confiding customers. Amongst these "tricks of trade" are the culpable efforts to injure the reputations and check the demand of a popular, safe, and pure remedy, extensively recommended and highly estimated by the faculty in this and other countries—Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil—by disparaging observations and the intrusive recommendation or secret substitution of a pale, yellow, or coarse brown oil, entirely inactive or seriously pernicious in its effects. This exceptionable conduct proceeds from too obvious motives of cupidity to need explanation; but it is right to caution purchasers against a possible imposition, as well as to prevent disappointment and maintain the reputation of that unquestionably valuable addition to the Materia Medica, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which has gained world-wide celebrity, the highest encomiums of such illustrious savans as Borellus, Liebig, Pereira, and Fouquier, the special recognition of most continental Governments, and the patronage of the élite of the faculty at home and abroad.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—FUNERALS.—J. Luntley respectfully announces that he has succeeded to the Funeral and Estate Business conducted for more than forty years by the late Mr. J. J. Luntley, with the same experienced Assistants, hoping to retain the confidence of the Friends of his honoured Father. Sales of every description of Property by Auction or by Private Contract. Valuations made. Estates collected. 42, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

It is ever a pleasing duty of a journalist to introduce to his readers some new discovery calculated to benefit that vast portion of our fellow creatures which has the strongest claims upon our sympathies. It is with this feeling that we call the attention of invalids to the following extracts from Du Barry's interesting report of cures without medicine of indigestion, (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility, by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food:—Cure No. 52,422.—"Bridge-house, Primley, April 3, 1854. I have suffered these thirty-three years continually from diseased lungs; spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, ringing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath and cough, have been removed by your Revalenta Arabica. My lungs, liver, stomach, head, and ears are all right, my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintances.—James Roberts, Wood Merchant."

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1*lb.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; 2*lb.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 5*lb.*, 11*s.*; 12*lb.*, 22*s.* The 12*lb.* canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS AND DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH.—At this season of the year, when these complaints are so prevalent, there is no better remedy than Holloway's Pills, whether as a preventive or cure. When taken in moderate doses, and strict attention paid to diet, the worst cases will be relieved. The strengthening properties of these Pills restore the impaired tone of the stomach and cleanse the liver. Nothing so good has been discovered for the cures of persons suffering from a long residence in hot climates, and they surpass every other medicine for general family use. In the nursery as on the toilet table, these corrective pills are now properly considered indispensable necessities.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES.—Nov. 28, at Preston, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Davies, of a daughter.
LOW.—Dec. 2, at 12, Grove-terrace, Kentish-town, the wife of Sampson Low, jun., of a son.
BEDELLS.—Dec. 4, at Brewood, Staffordshire, Mrs. J. G. Bedells, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARTLETT-PHILLIPS.—Nov. 25, at St. Margaret's Church, Rochester, Kent, by the Rev. H. F. Phillips, B.A., Mr. Mark Bartlett, of Bracknell, Berks, to Fanny, second daughter of Mr. Isaac Phillips, of the above city.
JAY-AKINS.—Nov. 27, at Endless-street Chapel, Salisbury, by the Rev. C. H. Bateman, of Reading, the Rev. Ernest C. Jay, minister of Hanover Chapel, Heaton Norris, Stockport, to Louisa, only daughter of William Atkins, Esq., of Fisherton.
PACKMAN-PENFOLD.—Dec. 1, at Brighton, by the Rev. Joseph Sortain, B.A., William Kennett Packman, of Rainham, Kent, only son of the late William Kennett Packman, Esq., of the same place, and formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., to Emily, youngest daughter of William Penfold, Esq., of Brighton.
ASHWORTH-MURDOCH.—Dec. 2, at Rosemary-street Church, Belfast, by the Rev. J. Macnaughten, Edmund, son of George Ashworth, Esq., Roche House, Rochdale, to Mary, only child of the late Joseph Murdoch, Esq., of Belfast.
GOULTY-MILLER.—Dec. 2, at the Independent Chapel, Poole, Dorset, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., the Rev. J. Russell Goult, B.A., of Saffron Walden, Essex, to Mary Lanfear, youngest daughter of Richard Miller, Esq., of Poole.

GEACH-BURRELL.—Dec. 2, at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. G. R. Adams, B.A., incumbent of St. Mary's, Kilburn, Charles S. Geach, Esq., of Brandesbury-park, Willesden, eldest son of the late Charles Geach, Esq., M.P., to Harriett Georgina, daughter of Fred S. Burrell, Esq., of Sussex-place, Regent's-park.

DEATHS.

WEBSTER.—Nov. 17, at the residence of his son, Mr. Fred. Webster, Mattersea, Notts, Mr. George Webster, father of the Rev. Edwin Webster, of Easingwold, in his seventy-second year.

NEWMAN.—Nov. 21, at Mrs. Gates's residence, Keysoe, Beds, after a short illness, Ann Walker Newman, widow of the late H. Newman, Esq., Customs, aged eighty-one years.

GREY.—Nov. 22, at Edinburgh, after a short illness, Margaretta, wife of the Rev. Henry Grey, D.D., aged seventy-two years.

TIBBOT.—Nov. 22, very suddenly, at his own residence, Llanfyllin, Montgomery, Richard Tibbot, Esq., in his seventy-ninth year. He was for many years a deacon of the Independent Church in the above town, and discharged faithfully his duties to the end. He was also the county treasurer of the London Missionary Society.

CHATER.—Nov. 24, at Market Harborough, Frances, relict of the late Rev. E. Chater, many years pastor of the Independent Church, Kibworth, in the eighty-first year of her age.

MANN.—Nov. 27, at Runcorn, Margaret, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. H. Mann, aged twenty-nine years.

BAKER.—Nov. 27, at the house of her son-in-law, G. H. Graham, Esq., Brewer-street, Woolwich, Mrs. Catherine Baker, aged eighty-four years.

HADDINGTON.—Dec. 1, at Tynningham, the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Haddington, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

ASHLEY.—Dec. 1, at Windsor, the Hon. Henry Ashley, in the fifty-first year of his age.

FEARN.—Dec. 2, at his residence, Park-place, Camberwell-grove, Samuel Fearn, Esq., for more than fifty-five years of the Phoenix Fire-office, esteemed and lamented by a large circle of friends, aged seventy-nine years.

IVOR.—Dec. 3, at Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton-street, City, Mr. Joseph Ivor, in his sixtieth year.

HOOPER.—Dec. 5, at his residence, after a few hours' illness, John Hooper, Esq., of Woodford, formerly of Millwall, for many years member of a Congregational Church, aged sixty-one years. His loss is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The English Stock Market undergoes but few fluctuations. Increased quietude seems to pervade most departments of business. In commercial circles arrangements are in progress for the adjustment of the annual accounts, and manufacturers are contracting their operations, because, at the present season, they are not desirous of augmenting their supplies. At the Stock Exchange, also, speculative dealing as well as *bond fide* transactions are kept within the narrowest limits, and the quotations exhibit very little variation. To-day there has been a further slight decline in Consols, owing to the effect of the liquidation, which is now being completed. The charge for "carrying over" has increased to 5-16ths per cent., which may deter some of the operators for a rise from extending their engagements.

The 4th of the month having passed, the demand for money in commercial channels is rather less active. Apart from exceptional transactions, however, the rates for choice bills are not below 2½ to 2½ per cent. At the Bank there are a moderate number of applications.

In Foreign Securities the transactions are limited, and prices are somewhat depressed. English-railway stocks fully support the improvement which followed the announcement of the agreement between the London and North Western and Great Northern Companies.

The imports of the precious metals last week were 540,000*l.* in value. The exports were trifling. The Ceylon takes out 213,844*l.*, nearly all silver, for Calcutta and China. It is expected that the bulk of the 339,000*l.* in Australian gold ex the Dover Castle, which reached London this day, will be sent into that establishment to-morrow, the continental demand having materially slackened.

The suspension of a house in the American trade was announced yesterday—viz., that of Messrs. Heals and Gadsden; their liabilities, however, are not very large, being estimated at about 50,000*l.* Operations in cotton are stated to be the cause of their embarrassments.

It appears that the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company have extended their operations to England. Mr. N. de Novosselsky, the founder and managing director of the company, has just left this country, having purchased eight steamers and established a regular line between London and Odessa. At the same time, he has contracted for 12 other steamers to be built. The company now possess a fleet of 40 steamers, and are understood to have opened not only an extensive river communication, between the Black Sea and the interior, of which there was great need, but also regular lines between the different ports of the Black and Azoff Seas and the various Mediterranean ports—Marseilles, Trieste, Alexandria, Genoa, &c.

The range of Consols during November, which in the preceding month was unusually limited, was still less on the present occasion, the difference between the highest and lowest prices having been only ¼ per cent. In railway shares there has been more animation, and an average rise of between 2 and 3 per cent. has been established. During the month the Bank of France returns have shown a further falling-off of 920,000*l.* in the stock of specie, while the reduction at the Bank of England has been about 250,000*l.*

The minimum rate of discount throughout the period has ranged between 2½ and 2 per cent.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

| | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. |
|---------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 8 per Cent. Consols | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 97½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| Consols for Account | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 97½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 3 per Cent. Red. | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| New 3 per Cent. | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| Annuities | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| India Stock | 226½ | 228 | — | 226½ | — | — |
| Bank Stock | 225½ | 224½ | — | 224 | — | — |
| Exchequer-bills | 34 pm | 33 pm | 33 pm | — pm | 34 pm | 236 |
| India Bonds | 11 pm | 13 pm | 11 pm | 14 pm | 14 pm | 34 pm |
| Long Annuities | — | — | 18½ | 18½ | — | 18½ |

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Notes issued | £32,633,180 | Government Debt | £11,015,109 |
| | | Other Securities | 3,459,900 |
| | | Gold Bullion | 18,158,180 |
| | | Silver Bullion | — |

RANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Proprietors' Capital | £14,533,000 | Government Securities | £210,808,501 |
| Reserve | 3,094,728 | Other Securities | 15,432,330 |
| Public Deposits | 8,245,211 | Notes | 12,324,040 |
| Other Deposits | 12,491,758 | Gold & Silver Coin | 618,134 |
| Seven Day and other | — | | |
| Bills | 798,398 | | |

Dec. 2, 1858. £39,183,095 £39,183,095

Dec. 2, 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, December 3, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

| | |
|--|--|
| BUTTON, E., Gravesend, butcher, December 9, January 13. | |
| RUDDOCK, J. D., Reading, upholsterer, December 15, January 19. | |
| MARCHANT, W., Folkestone, corn merchant, December 15, January 14. | |
| UPTON, J., Brighton, plumber, December 15, January 12. | |
| HALL, W. W., Kidderminster, currier, December 13, January 3. | |
| HENCHLEY, R., BLOUNT, H., SMITH, W., and SMITH, G., Ilkeston, Derbyshire, timber merchants, January 11. | |
| TAYLOR, W., Newport, Monmouthshire, coal merchant, December 14, January 18. | |
| NICKS, J., Exeter, dealer, December 21, January 20. | |
| WATTS, W., Manchester, builder, December 20, January 11. | |
| HUNT, W., Manchester, and Tonge, near Middlesex, Lancashire, silk manufacturer, December 16, January 16. | |
| WARNER, J. S., Sheffield, merchant, December 18, January 15. | |

Tuesday, December 7, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

| | |
|--|--|
| ELLIS, W., Haleworth, Suffolk, jeweller, December 16, January 13. | |
| NEVILLE, U., Northampton, shoemaker, December 17, January 20. | |
| FITCHETT, R. T., Hanover-street, Hanover-square, tailor, December 17, January 18. | |
| GOSTLING, J., East Dereham, Norfolk, saddler and harness maker, December 17, January 18. | |
| THOMPSON, J., Hadlow, Kent, carrier, December 17, January 18. | |
| GREENACRE, W., and ROBERTS, G., Oxford-street, drapers, December 17, January 20. | |
| CUTTINGFORD, S., Woodbridge, Suffolk, draper, December 18, January 18. | |
| CORNISH, W., and CORNISH, A., Birmingham, builders, December 20, January 10. | |
| TONES, B., Birmingham, jeweller, December 18, January 15. | |
| GREATORREX, H., Llanrwst, Denbighshire, hotel keeper, December 17, January 11. | |
| BARLOW, C., Cleveland-square, Liverpool, hatter, December 20, January 10. | |
| HUNT, W., Manchester, silk and cotton manufacturer, December 16, January 13. | |

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 6.

The quantity of English wheat offering this morning was short, and all well conditioned fine samples were taken by the millers at last Monday's reduction: there was very little sale for foreign wheat, the prices asked by holders being beyond its nominal value, and there was a large arrival from French ports. Flour dull and 1s per sack lower. English barley 1s to 1s per quarter cheaper; foreign grinding and distilling fair sale at prices rather against sellers. Beans and peas dull and 1s per quarter lower. We had a good arrival of oats; fine fresh corn could not have been bought lower than on this day week, but inferior neglected. Linseed and cakes went off slowly at last Monday's quotations.

| BRITISH. | | FOREIGN. | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Wheat | s. s. | Wheat | s. s. |
| Essex and Kent, Red 40 to 44 | | Dantzic | 50 to 54 |
| Ditto White | 44 50 | Konigsberg, Red | 44 52 |
| Lincoln, Norfolk, and | | Pomeranian, Red | 46 50 |
| Yorkshire Red | — | Rostock | 46 50 |
| Scotch | 42 44 | Danish and Holstein | 44 48 |
| Rye | 32 34 | East Friesland | 42 44 |
| Barley, malting | 36 42 | Petersburg | 40 44 |
| Distilling | 26 32 | Riga and Archangel | — |
| Malt (pale) | 60 66 | Polish Odessa | 38 40 |
| Beans, mazagan | 35 48 | Marianopoli | 40 43 |
| Ticks | — | Taganrog | — |
| Harrow | — | Egyptian | 30 32 |
| Pigeon | — | American (U.S.) | 42 46 |
| Peas, White | 40 44 | Barley, Pomeranian | 28 20 |
| Grey | 40 41 | Konigsberg | — |
| Maple | 40 41 | Danish | 28 30 |
| Boilers | — | East Friesland | 23 24 |
| Tares (English new) | 65 70 | Egyptian | 20 21 |
| Foreign | 66 68 | Odessa | 23 25 |
| Oats (English new) | 21 23 | Beans | — |
| Flour, town made, per | | Horse | 36 38 |
| Sack of 280 lbs | 38 40 | Pigeon | 38 40 |
| Linseed, English | — | Egyptian | 32 33 |
| Baltic | 52 54 | Peas, White | 38 40 |
| Black Sea | 50 52 | Oats | — |
| Hempseed | 42 44 | Dutch | 18 24 |
| Canaryseed | 76 82 | Jahde | 18 28 |
| Cloverseed, per cwt. of | | Danish | 17 21 |
| 112 lbs. English | — | Danish, Yellow feed | 20 25 |
| German | — | Swedish | 21 24 |
| French | — | Petersburg | 20 24 |
| American | — | Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs. | — |
| Linseed Cakes, 132 lbs to 141 lbs | | New York | 22 25 |
| Rape Cakes, 61 lbs to 71 lbs per ton | | Spanish, per sack | — |
| Rapeseed, 34½ to 35½ lbs per last | | Carawayseed, per cwt. | 30 35 |

SEEDS, Monday, Dec. 6.—Some few parcels of red cloverseed are now coming forward, and some American will soon

be offering, the vessels in from the United States having brought some, samples of which are not on the market. Fine trefol met more inquiry, not yet resulting in business. Canaryseed was in fair supply, with a limited sale, at rather less money. The new foreign spring tares offering are held too high yet for the buyers.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4½d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 6.

To-day's market was scantily supplied with foreign stock, in very inferior condition. A fair demand was effected at very full prices. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up were very moderate, and in poor condition, considering that the great market will be held on Monday next. Compared with Monday last, there was an improved feeling in the demand for all breeds, and in some instances prices advanced 2d per 8lb, the prime Scots having realised 5s per 8lb. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,800 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 161 Scots; and from Ireland, 600 oxen, &c. A very limited supply of sheep was on offer, and its general quality was by no means first-rate. The mutton trade may be considered steady, at an improvement in value of 2d per 8lb. The best old Downs sold at 3s per 8lb. Calves, the supply of which was unusually small, moved off steadily, at an advance in the quotations of 4d per 8lb. Pigs were steady, and the turn dealer.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

| | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. |
|--------------------|-------|---------|---|--------------------|-------------|
| Inf. coarse beasts | 2 | 10 to 3 | 0 | Pr. coarse woolled | 3 8 to 4 2 |
| Second quality | 3 | 2 to 3 | 8 | Prime Southdown | 4 6 to 5 0 |
| Prime large oxen | 3 | 10 to 4 | 8 | Lga. coarse calves | 3 6 to 4 2 |
| Prime Scots, &c. | 4 | 10 to 5 | 0 | Prime small | 4 4 to 4 10 |
| Coarse inf. sheep | 2 | 10 to 3 | 0 | Large hogs | 2 8 to 3 2 |
| Second quality | 3 | 2 to 3 | 6 | Neat sm. porkers | 3 4 to 4 2 |

Lambs 6s 6d to 6s 10d.

Sucking calves, 17s. to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 17s. to 20s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 6.

Very large supplies of both town and country-killed meat are still on sale here. Prime beef and mutton are in steady request at full prices; otherwise, the trade is heavy, at barely late rates.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

| | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|--------|----------------|-------|---------|---|
| Inferior beef | 2 | 6 to 2 | 10 | Small pork | 3 | 6 to 4 | 2 |
| Middling ditto | 3 | 0 | 6 to 3 | Inf. mutton | 2 | 8 to 3 | 2 |
| Prime large do | 3 | 8 | 3 to 3 | Middling ditto | 3 | 4 to 3 | 8 |
| Do. small do | 4 | 0 | 4 to 4 | Prime ditto | 3 | 10 to 4 | 4 |
| Large pork | 2 | 4 | 3 to 4 | Veal | 3 | 4 to 4 | 4 |
| | Lamb | 0 | 6 to 0 | 8 to 0 | 6 | | |

Lamb, 6s 6d to 6s 10d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHINGHAM, Dec. 7.

TEA.—The market continues extremely firm, and some business has been done in black leaf congou, at full rates. Common congou is quoted 11d per lb. A considerable quantity is announced for public sale this day.

SUGAR.—There has been but little activity exhibited in the market, and prices in most instances show a downward tendency. In the refined market a rather limited business has been done, but previous quotations have been fully supported.

COFFEE.—Scarcely any business has been reported, and prices are quite nominal.

RICE.—There has been rather more demand for the inferior descriptions, and slightly improved rates are current.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Dec. 6.—Very little was done in Irish butter last week: and under the influence of warm weather and lower advices from Ireland, prices gave way about 2s to 3s per cwt., according to quality. Foreign sold slowly, and best sorts were from about 6s to 8s per cwt. cheaper. Bacon; some sales were made in the early part of the week, at a decline of 2s to 4s, but towards the close there was rather more firmness in the market, and holders not willing to sell unless at previous rates. Hams were less sought after, and being in better supply, were 4s to 6s per cwt. cheaper. Lard dull, and prices 1s to 2s in favour of buyers.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 6.—Our markets continue to be well supplied with potatoes, coastwise and by land-carriage, in good condition. Last week's imports were—260 tons from Calais, 57 do. from Dieppe, 122 do. from Dundalk, 530 do. from Rouen, 50 do. from Tarragona, 2 do. from Rotterdam, 5 do. from Hambro', 137 do. from Antwerp, and 105 do. from Harlingen. A full average business is doing in most kinds, as follows:—York Regents, 50s to 60s; Scotch, 65s to 85s; Kent and Essex 6s, 7s to 9s; Foreign whites, 50s to 60s; Ditto reds, 45s to 70s per ton.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Dec. 4.—Trade in a trifle brisker than it was last week. No alteration, however, worthy of notice has taken place since our last report. Apples and pears continue plentiful. Among the latter are still some fine samples of Glout Morceau, Passé Colmar, Burré Die, and Guernsey Chaumontels. The last fetch from 3s to 6s per dozen. Lisbon grapes yet arrive in excellent condition, and hot-house kinds are also abundant. Pineapples are very plentiful. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; new Brazil, 16s do.; Spanish, 14s do.; almonds, 24s; walnuts, kiln-dried, 20s do. Filberts fetch 35s to 40s per 100lbs. Kent cobs, 50s to 60s do. New oranges have arrived, they fetch 3s 6d to 10s per 100. Among vegetables are some nice cauliflowers. Greens are plentiful, French beans scarce. Potatoes sales are heavy and prices lower; foreign goods also lower. Artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonettes, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Dec. 6.—Our market continues to exhibit a fair amount of business. Fine samples of every description find a ready sale, and command full rates. The demand for Sussex has the last day or two been very animated, and a clearance of fine and average qualities has been effected at an advance of from 2s to 3s per cwt. Inferior descriptions show no improvement. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 70s to 84s; Weald of Kents, 52s to 62s; Sussex, 50s to 58s. No foreign hops arrived into the port of London last week.

WOOL, Monday, Dec. 6.—Holders of all kinds home-grown wool are very firm in their demands, and, in some instances, prices are quite 1d per lb. higher than last week. The supply of wool on offer is limited, and there is every prospect of further enhanced rates, as the stocks in the hands of the manufacturers are unusually small, even for the time of year.

FLAX, HEMP, and COIR, Saturday, Dec. 4.—The flax market continues firm, at last week's quotation; hemp moves off slowly, at about previous rates. Jute has been in request at enhanced prices. Coir goods have sold to a fair extent, at improving rates.

OILS, Monday, Dec. 6.—We have a fair demand for linseed oil, at 29s 3d, on the spot. Fine palm is selling at 41s 9d, and rape 45s to 47s. The market for fish oils is very inactive, yet scarcely any change has taken place in prices. Spirits of turpentine, 39s to 40s per cwt.

TALLOW, Monday, Dec. 6.—About an average business is doing in tallow, and late rates are well supported. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 50s 9d per cwt. Rough fat is 2s 9½d per 8lbs.

METALS, Saturday, Dec. 4.—A full average business has been transacted in Scotch pig iron at 53s 6d each. Manufactured parcels are quite as dear as last week. Copper supports the late advance, and there is a fair demand for lead, tin, and tin plates. Banca tin has realised 121s, and Straits 122s. Other metals may be called steady.

COALS, Monday, Dec. 6.—A reduction on last day's sale. Stewart's, 18s; Hutton's, 18s; Lambton's, 17s 6d; Eden Main, 16s 6d; Harton, 16s; Kelloe, 17s; Hartlepool, 17s 9d; Wylam, 15s 6d; Reepin Grange, 17s; Gosforth, 15s 9d; Tanfield, 12s 9d; Hartley's 15s.—Fresh arrivals, 150; left from last day 18—Total, 174.

Advertisements.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS OF NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling. — Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders. — "This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent." — News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Wetherpoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation, as the purest farinæ of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family canisters at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

NINE EGGS A PENNY!!!

The scarcity and high price of Eggs during the "Festive Season" will be severely felt; but this serious expense has been anticipated by HARPER TWELVETREES, who has made extensive preparations to enable the Families of the United Kingdom to enjoy their "Christmas Cheer" in an economical manner, as by using HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING, EGG, and PASTRY POWDER, the most delicious Plum Puddings, Currant Cakes, and rich Tea Cakes, as well as all sorts of Pastry, may be MADE WITHOUT BUTTER or EGGS, besides effecting a clear saving of Two Pounds of Flour in every Stone. A PENNY PACKET is equal to NINE EGGS!!!

Sold in Packets at 1d. and 2d. each; and in Family "Christmas" Canisters, at 6d. and 1s., by all the Agents for Harper Twelvetrees' "Patent Soap Powder," and "Osborne Starch." Ask also for Harper Twelvetrees' "BREWERS' YEAST," for economical Bread-making, in Penny Packets.

Patentees: HARPER TWELVETREES, 139, Goswell-street, London, E.C.

TO FAMILIES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.

THE LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, NEW BOND-STREET, W.

Reg to call the attention of Families to their required Winter Supplies of SOAPS, CANDLES, COLEA and other OILS, and all requisite Stores for the WINTER CONSUMPTION, prices being now moderate, but sure to advance as the winter approaches.

Before ordering elsewhere procure the above Company's GENERAL LIST of PRICES, many articles being much below the usual charges. Economical arrangements made for the carriage and boxes, and all orders at WHOLESALE PRICES. Sole Depot in England for Messrs. LEMAIR'S PURE FRENCH COLEA OIL, 4s. 6d. per Gallon.

Moderate Lamps cleaned and repaired. Glasses, Cottons, &c., at Paris prices.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.

Calcutta, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. Sir, — Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir, your most obliged servant, Thomas Keating, Esq. W. J. TROLO. Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists.

DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.

Dr. WATERS, 32, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, guarantees to cure deafness in one examination, by a safe and painless treatment unknown in this country. One thousand cures can be referred to. Hours of consultation Eleven till Four daily. A book, this day published, for country patients to cure themselves, sent to any part, on receipt of letter, enclosing eight postage stamps.

DEAFNESS and NOISES in the HEAD.

TURKISH TREATMENT. — A Surgeon from the Crimea who was cured of fourteen years' deafness and most distressing noises in the head, is anxious to communicate the means of cure to others so afflicted; full instructions to effect a cure sent to any part of the world upon receipt of a stamped directed envelope — Surgeon Colston, M.R.C.S., and M.R.S.L., No. 7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, W.C. Consulting hours Eleven till Four daily.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND

COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analyzed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PEREIRA, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour," characters this will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pintals, 6d., Pint 1s. 6d., Quarts 4s. 6d., and Five-pint Bottles 10s. 6d., Imperial Measure.

79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

GALVANISM — Mr. WILLIAM H. HALSE, the Medical Galvanist, of No. 1, Addison-terrace, Kensington, London, solicits invalids to send to him for his Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism," which he will forward post free on receipt of Two Postage Stamps. The beneficial effects of Galvanism in cases of Paralysis, Loss of Muscular Power in any part, Asthma, Indigestion, and Nervousness, are most extraordinary when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus. Attendance from Ten to Two o'clock. Mr. Halse's Galvanic Machines are Ten Guineas each.

FATHER'S USEFUL INVENTIONS.

The unprecedented success which has attended the introduction of these valuable preparations renders any further remarks unnecessary. They are adapted to the wants, requirements, and means of the Million; it is therefore no matter of surprise that they are purchased by the Million.

Father's Pomade for the Hair, 2d.
Father's Hair Restorer, 2d.
Father's Hair Dye, 2d.
Father's Bandoline, 2d.
Father's Sultana Powders, 2d.
Father's Amandine, 2d.
Father's Tooth Powder, 2d.
Father's Cement for Decayed Teeth, 2d.
Father's Corn and Bunion Shields, 2d.
Father's Stain Remover, 2d.
Father's Cloth Renovator, 2d.
Father's Cement for China, 2d.
Father's Shaving Cream, 2d.
Father's Seidlitz Powders, 2d.
Father's Ginger Beer Powders, 2d.
Father's Lemonade Powders, 2d.
Father's Marking Ink, 2d.
Father's Ink Powders, 2d.
Father's Rat and Mice Destroyer, 2d.
Father's Beetle Destroyer, 2d.
Father's Moth Destroyer, 2d.
Father's Bug Destroyer, 2d.
Father's Furniture Polish, 2d.
Father's Baking Powder, 2d.

These Articles are put up in neat packets, containing an ample quantity. Although sold at the low price of 2d. a packet, each preparation is warranted to be of the very best description, none but the choicest ingredients being used.

Sold by Agents in every town. — Father and Co., Toilette Chemists, 89, Holborn Hill, City of London, E.C.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS

are the only acknowledged specific for Nervous and general Debility. They give energy to the muscles and nerves, strength to the stomach, colour to the face, speedily invigorate the most shattered constitution, and being absorbed into the blood, and circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence. In Boxes, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. free by post.

Prepared only by Mr. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London.

City Agents: — E. Constance, 37, Leadenhall-street; Gould, 108, Oxford-street; Williams, 54, Piccadilly; Watts, 107, Edgware-road; Blades, 53, Edgware-road; Down, Bayswater; and of all Medicine Vendors. — N.B. Be sure to ask for Prichard's.

FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND RHEUMATIC GOUT

SIMCO'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS

are a certain and safe remedy.

They restore tranquillity to the nerves, give tone to the stomach, and strength to the whole system.

No other medicine can be compared to these excellent Pills, as they prevent the disorder from attacking the stomach or head, and have restored thousands from pain and misery to health and comfort.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1d. or 2s. 9d. per box.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," on the Government Stamp.

TO THE RUINED IN HEALTH, FROM BILE, WIND, OR INDIGESTION.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE

PILLS are the very best and safest remedy for the above complaints, also for Constipation, Piles, and Kidney Complaints, Lumbago, Tic, and Nervousness, Heated Stomach, and Furrowed Tongue.

They are aperient and tonic, warranted on oath to contain no calomel or mercury, and can be used as a general household medicine for patients of all ages, beginning from 5 years. Persons can follow their business in wet or cold weather without fear.

None are genuine Dandelion and Quinine except the Stamp bears the name of John King.

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THE Greatest Blessing and Comfort to House-

keepers is HARPER TWELVETREES' BOSTON PENNY PATENT SOAP POWDER for Cheap, Easy, and Expeditious Washing without Rubbing. Purchasers should inquire for "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder;" insist upon having "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder;" and see before leaving the Shop that they are supplied with "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder." It is the Cheapest, the Easiest, the Safest, the most Efficacious and the most Agreeable Washing Preparation ever invented; and no other article can ever take its place in the Laundry for real excellence, economy, and expedition. It supercedes Soap, Soda, Potash, and contains neither Lime, Ammonia, nor any injurious ingredient whatever, but is perfectly harmless to the hands as well as to the most delicate fabric. You may use it for washing anything and everything. Sold by Grocers, Druggists, and Chandlers everywhere, in Penny Packets. Patentees: Harper Twelvetrees, "Osborne Starch" Works, 139, Goswell-street, E.C. — More Agents Wanted.

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THE CEREVISIA ANGLICANA; or, ENGLISH HERB DIET DRINK.

Discovered and most beneficially prescribed in an extensive practice of fifty years, by JOSHUA WEBSTER, M.D., M.R.C.S., London.

This celebrated Botanist and Inventor of Dr. James's Powders, was consulted in the last illness of his Majesty George II., and died in his ninety-fifth year, A.D. 1801.

This very old-established Medicine has proved eminently successful in cases of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Erysipelas and Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Affections, Nervous Debility, Incipient Consumption, Influenza, Asthma, & Colds, Liver and Bowel Complaints, Abscess and Tumours, &c.

A Pamphlet (gratis) containing cases of cure, and most unequivocal testimonials (published by distinct permission) will be forwarded, free upon application.

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and REGULATING PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Complaints, Colic, Headache, Female Ailments, Liver Diseases, and all inward Disorders brought on by the derangement of the stomach and digestive organs, and restoring the general health and constitution to a tone and vigour unsurpassed. They are warranted free from mercury or any other mineral, but are purely vegetable in their composition, and being prepared under the sanction of the highest medical authority of the land, are most strongly recommended.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, peeliest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING,

RICKETS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Dr. De Jongh's Oil is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its vast therapeutic superiority over the Pale Oil is established by innumerable testimonials from the most distinguished members of the Medical Profession.

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"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and, so impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

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NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions, impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoea, hemorrhoids, headache, debility, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints effectually removed by

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH

RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,

Which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies illness, and is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only Food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies. "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies." — Cure No. 49, 832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food. Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk." — Cure No. 47, 121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Viarage, Waltham Cross, Herts, a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. — Cure No. 48, 314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability. — Cure No. 18, 216. Dr. Andrew Ure, of constipation, dyspepsia, nervous irritability. — Cure No. 34, 210. Dr. Shorland, of dropsy and debility. — Cure No. 36, 212. Captain Allan, of epileptic fits. — Cure No. 42, 116. Major Edie, of enlargement of the liver and total prostration of strength. — Cure No. 36, 418. Rev. Dr. Minster, of cramps, spasms, and daily vomitings. — Cure No. 26, 418. Dr. Harvey, of diarrhoea and debility. — Cure No. 39, 628. Dr. Wurtzer, of consumption. — Cure No. 32, 880. William Hunt, Esq., barrister, of paralysis.

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WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

HAISE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.
This old established herbal preparation has a miraculous effect in all Scorbatic Complaints, quickly eradicating all impurities from the blood. Indeed, a finer purifier of the blood cannot well be conceived, the pale sickly complexion speedily being converted to the ruddy hue of health. Ladies should have recourse to this preparation, instead of using the dangerous cosmetics now so much in vogue. Price 2s. 9d. and 11s. a box. Wholesale Agents—Bardley and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Hannay and Co., 68, Oxford-street. Any London or country medicine vendor will procure the above for any customer.

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INVALIDS who suffer from Lowness of Spirits, Want of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bilious Attacks, will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purifying the blood and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to their healthy state, and thus eradicates melancholy, weakness of limbs, &c. The smallest size box will be quite sufficient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of these pills. Price 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. a box. Agents—Bardley, 95, Farringdon-street, and Hannay, 68, Oxford-street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE
forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; its efficacy in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is supported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissioner, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers and other affections of the blood.

The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."
Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fevers are deprived of their terrors.
The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.
John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., &c., Great Cumberland-street, offers his testimony of approbation both of the principle and mode of administering the Pyretic Saline.
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The late Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director.
Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital.
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Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and direct from the maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Price 1s. 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS OF A FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and ringing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For **FEMALES**, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To **MOTHERS** they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of

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impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box—Sold by all vendors of medicine.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT
LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

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Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.
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Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI-COSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inextensible, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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NO MORE GRAY HAIR.—The most wonderful discovery of the present age is GILLINGWATER'S ATROPILATORY HAIR DYE. It changes red or gray hair to a permanent and natural brown or black. Its application is most easy; it is as harmless as pure water, and yet its extraordinary power upon the hair is so effective and instantaneous, that the hair is coloured permanently the moment it is touched by the dye. Sold in cases at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.

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GILLINGWATER'S HAIR DESTROYER, the most certain and elegant preparation for the removal of superfluous hair on the arms, neck, and face, so inimical to beauty. It is perfectly innocent, and is easy and pleasant in use. In boxes 8s. 6d. each.

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THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instantaneous Colombian, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 6s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Gray, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

S. J. GILLESPIE'S HAIR RESUSCITATOR
S. has been tested for twenty years, and has never failed of a perfect cure for acute baldness and impoverished hair.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that, having lost nearly the whole of a good head of hair, it was perfectly restored by using your Resuscitator.—I am, yours truly,

WILLIAM ADAMS."
Inventor and Proprietor, S. J. GILLESPIE, 161, Tottenham Court Road, W. (near Shoobred's), London. Price 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., duty included. Original testimonials from Members of the College of Surgeons, and others, for inspection.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Couppelle's Crinutrial, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.—These Pills are the most effectual remedy for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, and Sick Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Sore Throat, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Tic Douloureux, Scurvy, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains, &c., all cured by PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS:—
Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1853:—

"Honoured Sir,—I now write you a few lines of the case of Mary Harrison, of Greattham, in the county of Durham. Her complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many things which were recommended to her, but all did her no good, until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills. She tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remarkable as to induce her to persevere in their use. Now she is quite well, and wishes her case may be published, that others may receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I have been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my right shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for a great number of years; but now, thank God, by taking two or three small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am as free from pain as any man living. If you think this of any use, you may make what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your obedient humble servant,

"To Mr. Woodcock."

"WILLIAM NOBLE."
These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Chapeide; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Crisp-street, Poplar; and all the principal Medicine Dealers in town. By Rames and Co., Liverpool, and Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

TEETH:

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.
(Removed from No. 61.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.
Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of motion is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

To be obtained only at No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS

33, LUDGATE-HILL and 110, REGENT-STREET, are the Dental Establishments of Messrs. GABRIEL. The Old Established Dentists, Patentees of the system for insuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans.

In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.

It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.

It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given no fee is accepted.

The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession.

Consultation Gratis.—Established 1804.
And at 134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.

THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers.
PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best Stopping for Decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any Chemist in Town or Country, or direct twenty stamps.

"Messrs. G.'s improvements in Dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—*Sunday Times*, Sept. 6th, 1857.

DECAYED TEETH and TOOTHACHE.

HOWARD'S ENAMEL for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state without any pressure or pain, and immediately HARDENS INTO ENAMEL; it will remain in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay. Sold by all medicine vendors, price One Shilling.

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